The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3055. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 8, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Highly Important News from Washington.

Preparations for the Grand Advance.

STRENGTHENING THE NATIONAL LINES.

Flying Artillery, Rifled Cannon and Troops Sent into Virginia.

Important from Gen. Patterson's Command.

A GREAT BATTLE AT HAND.

Reinforcements Ordered from Washington and Boston.

Another Skirmish in Western Virginia.

Gov. Wise Reported Mortally Wounded.

OPERATIONS AT FORTRESS MONROE

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 7.

The city has been rife with rumors to-day, relating to the movements of PATTERSON'S column. One report had it that JOHNSTON had been defeated, with a loss of two thousand killed and a large number wounded. Another report had PATTERSON defeated, and that he was falling back. From Col. LAMON, who left Martinsburgh yesterday afternoon, I learn that Gen. PATTERSON was at that place, and had no expectation of a conflict with the rebels before the middle of the week.

THE FORTIFICATIONS AT ARLINGTON

I visited to-day all the fortifications along Arlington Heights. They are in a state that they may be finished in two days. There seems to be no indications of a movement, except that the strong regiments had orders to hold themselves in readiness for marching on short notice. The trenches of the Sixty-ninth are completed, and the guns mounted. The batteries of flying artillery are being placed in position along the line on the right, left and centre of the column. Capt. AYRES, in command of SHERMAN'S battery is in front of the Sixty-ninth. At their drill to-day, with the thermometer at 100, they showed remarkable proficiency.

REINFORCING GEN. PATTERSON.

The Twelfth New-York Militia and the Fifth and Twenty-eighth Volunteers left for Harper's Ferry this afternoon.

THE TARIFF.

A Committee of Boston and New-York merchants are here to induce some changes in the Tariff. It looks as though little would be done in that line at this session.

ANOTHER BRIGADE.

Col. DAVIES, of the Thirty-eighth, has been given the command of a Brigade, composed of the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and his own Regiment.

THE SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

The Seventy-ninth, Col. CAMERON, moved across the Potomac this afternoon.

AN IMPORTANT ARREST.

Last night Gen. TYLER arrested the overseer, a young lad, nine mules and horses, a load of grain, and several negroes, just as they were moving off to join the rebels. The parties resided near Falls Church. The owner of the property, and the father of the young man, is Capt. MASON, of the rebel army.

MR. VALLANDIGHAM IN BAD ODOR.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM visited the camps of the Ohio regiments to-day. On his appearance the volunteers hung him in effigy, and gave unmistakeable signs that they would handle him roughly unless he left. As he left the camp he was assailed with onions, stones, hisses and yells.

VOLUNTEER SERVICE.

Gen. MCDOWELL, on a case made, has decided that the time of service of the volunteers dates from the time when they were sworn in by the War Department. Some of the three months regiments will therefore serve about four months.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

I think there will be few Executive appointments confirmed by the Senate until after Congress has adjourned. The Senate will remain in session for the purpose of rigidly scrutinizing nominations, especially those of the military branch.

INVESTIGATING FRAUDS.

A motion will be made, to-morrow or Tuesday, for the appointment of a committee to investigate frauds in connection with supplies for the Army. The charter of the steamer *Cataline*, the beef job, the horse-purchase swindle, and a lot of jobbing, will be rigidly looked through. Those engaged in those jobs are working industriously to push their associates into the Clerks' desks of the Senate and Assembly. LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 7.

It is the general belief among Congressmen that Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, will be Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs. It was Mr. STEVENS, and not Mr. GROW, as erroneously printed in the House proceedings, who sportively said he would no longer be a candidate for Speaker. Mr. GROW made no remarks whatever previous to his election.

Yesterday, by the invitation of the Andrew Johnson Guard, Capt. MCBLAIR, Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON, accompanied by Senator TEN EYCK, Representatives STRATTON and NIXON, and WM. A. BROWNING, Esq., visited Camp Hollingworth, on the Virginia side of the Chain Bridge.

Senator TEN EYCK introduced Mr. JOHNSON to the large body of military, appropriately referring to the self-sacrificing spirit manifested by that distinguished gentleman in his defence of the Union, both in Tennessee and in the Senate. His allusion to the devotion of Senator JOHNSON to the Constitution and the general interests of the country elicited the most rapturous applause.

Mr. JOHNSON made a very effective speech, exciting his listeners to the highest pitch of patriotic enthusiasm.

At the solicitation of Col. MCCONNELL, of the Third Michigan Regiment, Senator JOHNSON afterwards visited that encampment, and there also made remarks of such character as to occasion the wildest demonstrations of applause.

Indications of active military operations of decisive character, are apparent in the departure, to-day, of the New-York Fifth and Twelfth Militia Regiments by rail, in the direction of Martinsburgh.

Also the departure of the New-York Thirty-eighth, and GREENE'S United States Artillery Battery, into Virginia.

The New-York Twenty-third (Elmira County) Regiment, which arrived here at 12 o'clock last night, is under orders to move into Virginia early to-morrow morning.

The Second Rhode Island Regiment is expected to leave to-night.

Upwards of thirty rifle cannon have been sent into Virginia since Friday.

Reports are current that the troops on the Virginia side of the Potomac will soon be additionally largely reinforced.

Col. LAMON reached Washington this afternoon in a special train, and proceeded immediately to the President's House. Subsequently he had an interview with the military authorities. He came direct from Hainsville and Martinsburgh. There seems to be no doubt that Gen. JOHNSTON has been reinforced, which has induced the Government to strengthen Gen. PATTERSON'S column.

Extravagant reports are prevalent here of a great battle between Gens. JOHNSTON and PATTERSON, but they lack confirmation. A skirmish to which little importance is attached is probably the origin of the rumors. It is certain the Government has no information on the subject.

Mr. VAN WYCK, in the House yesterday, gave notice, under the rule, of his intention to introduce a bill to increase the pay of the private soldiers. Also, a bill to reduce the expenditures of the Government.

WM. R. SANFORD, of Orwell, Vermont, late State Senator, has been appointed Assistant Doorkeeper in the House of Representatives.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE OPENING OF CONGRESS—APPEARANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 4, 1861.

It was a novel scene—a new sensation—that I saw and experienced to-day. It is the first time in the history of the country that the anniversary of our national birth has found the Senate and House of Representatives in session.

The new House—the attraction is in the House, and I go there in preference to the Senate—looks cool and inviting. The seething red of tapestry and panel, cushion and floor, has faded out, and in its stead we have delicate lavender on the walls, amber oak on chair and desk, and the soft, mellow tint of Chinese matting on the floor. For these judicious changes we are primarily indebted (as we are for the session of Congress) to that outbreak of rebellion, which made it a necessity that armed men should stand in battle array in the halls of legislation. Quartering the troops in the House of Representatives, consigned to the auction-room, the brilliant scarlet facings. It is a pity that by some of those manipulations incident to war, there had not been effected such a break in the walls and ceiling as would have afforded improved ventilation. It was criminal in the Seventh—an oversight of the "Pet Lambs"—not to have opened a way to the outside world from the recesses of the inner chamber, in which they were quartered.

The House is crowded to-day—not the floor, for rebellion has vacated a large proportion of the seats; not the diplomatic gallery, for the diplomats are in the full exercise of that proverbial caution which forbids them to say or do anything, so long as anybody cares what they do or what they say. But the galleries appropriated to the populace, the corridors of the buildings and the ante-rooms of the House, are replete with a varied throng of fashionable women, gold-laced *militaires*, hopeful aspirants for lucrative places, and *passe* politicians. Here and there is a "have-been," perhaps a woman in the ladies' gallery, an ex-member in the vestibule, or a by-gone Secretary, on the floor—for Washington is never entirely divested of this class. Like the relics of Rome—splints of the cross and thorns from the crown—and the supply of living ruins of a past greatness, is always abundant.

There is on the floor the customary bustle of preparation. The chronic importuning of would-be officials, the greetings of friends, the consultations of partisans and the zeal of new beginners, keeps alive the mass, and gives interest and zest to the spectators of the galleries. One thing you miss. You see no more that endless array of gold-headed canes, wherewith Southern Representatives so largely abounded, and the fresh matting is yet unpolluted with the juice of tobacco. There are some who have contracted the habit of putting their feet on the desks, who seem not yet to comprehend there is a new order of things, in which "feet on the desks" are to be an exception, not a rule. An irreverent friend, in a reporter's seat, says, the House—with the Southerners absent—reminds him of a den of rattlesnakes, minus the fangs. The fangs are surely gone, and let us hope that the character of the serpent has changed not alone in this respect.

It is sharp twelve, when Col. FORNEY, the Ex-Clerk of the last, and for the time the supreme head of the incoming House, gives two or three decisive raps upon the stone balustrade of the Speaker's desk, and so brings order and decorum out of the chaos and confusion of the previous moment. He requests all who are not entitled to the privileges of the floor to betake themselves outward, and all who are Members to be seated. Then he steps aside, and a venerable man invokes the Divine blessing upon us and ours. It is an earnest, warm prayer for peace and its attendant blessings—it is a high and strong supplication for the maintenance of the Government and the upholding of that Constitution, which was born of Christian faith and Christian endurance.

And now comes,—pardon the expression,—after the prayer, the earnest work of the day. The Clerk's announcement that "the next business in order is the election of a Speaker," brings up first JOHN HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, who in a few words of commendation presents the name of FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Jr., of Missouri, as his candidate for presiding officer. That name has been common of late—common in the mouths of men as that of a leader doing a leader's duty in the cause of freedom—and it would be strange if its mention did not elicit some echo of popular approval. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM takes umbrage at these demonstrations of the public feeling, and demands that the Clerk shall suppress them. The Clerk says he has no power to do so—and for once, at least, the Clerk has the credit of speaking the truth. Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, whose name had been used in the canvass, modestly declines to be considered as an aspirant, and is followed by THAD. STEPHENS, of Pennsylvania, who presents his colleague, GALUSHA A GROW. That, too, is a name that men have learned to associate with devotion to freedom, with honesty of purpose and endurance in execution. It deserved to be recognized, and it was—Mr. VALLANDIGHAM to the contrary notwithstanding. These were the only nominations made—the contingent remainder of the Democratic Party indicating no choice of men.

The Clerk has nothing left now but to call the roll. He has scarcely commenced doing so before Mr. STEPHENS interrupts him with a challenge of its accuracy. It is the Clerk's prerogative, you know, to make up the roster of members, and thus virtually to determine, for the time being, who shall vote for the presiding officer. The Clerk has exercised his license by awarding to Mr. LEHMAN the seat from the First District of Pennsylvania. It is this against which Mr. STEPHENS protests, but as it is not now in order to make a motion, he contents himself with "a notice of intent," and the call of the roll goes on. When Virginia comes, Mr. COX, of Ohio, and Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, interpose objections after the manner of Mr. STEPHENS, and a like interposition comes when Mr. THAYER, of Oregon, is called. With these interruptions, the ballot proceeds to a close. The tellers are making up the count, but the audience has already determined the result. There is no choice, by majority, but Mr. GROW has such a large plurality as to insure his election, so soon as another ballot can be reached. But it will not be reached. While the tellers are busy with the scatterings, there has been a consultation around the desk of "the gentleman from Missouri." After a moment's hesitation, he gracefully withdraws his name from the canvass, and requests his friends to change their votes from himself to Mr. GROW. Gentlemen from Ohio, from New-York, from Pennsylvania, from Maine, New-Hampshire, Illinois and Indiana—one after the other, in rapid succession—notify the transfer of their names, until all but eleven of those who gave their choice to Mr. BLAIR have followed his desire, and have changed.

The Speaker elect is waited upon to the Chair, and obedient to custom, responds with a speech, to the recorded preferences of his friends. When he declares that "Not one foot of land shall be wrenched from the jurisdiction of the Constitution of the United States until it is first baptized in fire and blood," do you wonder that the audience in the gallery and the members on the floor beat a response with stamping feet and clapping hands? Do you wonder that it fans to a brighter glow the fire of patriotism, or that it blanches the cheek and maddens the brain of the gentleman from Ohio, who only needs to breathe Southern air to make him a rebel, and who evidently spoiled a good slave-driver when he became a Representative in Congress. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM repeats his stereotype menace of the offending galleries, and the Speaker proceeds to administer the oath to his fellow members. As it is administered, it is a disgrace, and after the ceremony of to-day, I am the less surprised that the rebels of the last Congress held it in so little veneration. The Custom house oath, "So help you God—give me six shillings," is more sublimely administered a thousand times a day by the deputies of Mr. Collector BARNEY.

Now comes up in due order for consideration and decision, the cases of the contestants—for they had been estopped from taking the oath, by a previous ruling of the House. One of the Virginians, Mr. UPTON, is objected to by Mr. COX, for the reason that he is a resident of Ohio, and not of the State which he claims to represent. Mr. UPTON himself virtually admitted this fact, and I think should have been excluded for this reason alone—having in reality no more right to his seat than any other person who might have ordered an election at his own house, voted for himself, and himself made a return of his own election from the ballot thus cast. Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, objected to the entire Virginia delegation, for the reason that they were themselves nothing but the creatures of anarchy and revolution. This position was refuted by Mr. CARLISLE, for himself and for his colleague, Mr. BROWN, whom he claimed had been elected on the day fixed by law for the election of Representatives, and in the form and manner furnished by the ordinances of the Commonwealth. Mr. CARLISLE spoke eloquently and well, giving utterance to some sentiments that enticed another outburst of applause from the galleries, and so provoked Mr. VALLANDIGHAM to another manifestation of his pent-up ire, and to the renewal of his threat to "clear the galleries." Without really passing upon the grave questions raised by Messrs. COX and BURNETT, the House determined to let the Virginians "take a swear."

The contested seats were then temporarily disposed of by administering the oath to the person designated by the Clerk's motion—the majority erring (if it erred at all,) always on the side of the minority. I use the words "majority" and "minority" to designate, as usual, the political antagonisms of the House—for, talk as you will of the divisions of politics being obliterated in the deluge of patriotism, there is very little of such a reality. There was, to-day, an attempt on the part of members to ignore the old divisions, but they would crop out. As they are indelible, they may as well be recognized.

The closing business of the day was the election of Clerk. The failure of Col. BLAIR had unmistakable significance. It intended more the defeat of FORNEY than the success of Mr. GROW. Bankrupt in political capital, with so thin a coating of political and personal integrity that it hardly covered political dishonesty and official corruption, it would have been wonderful, indeed, if the House could have chosen him Clerk, even though his opponent had not been the gallant and true man who proclaimed, last spring, that "the platform of the Chicago Convention was broad enough for every section of the Union." The House would have been unworthy of the trust reposed in it by the people had it failed to recognize and recompense EMERSON ETHERIDGE as one of the first and the truest of statesmen and patriots. The innate justice of the North found utterance in the majority which declared him Clerk, and consigned his predecessor to that political oblivion from which the strong arm of DOUGLAS too long preserved him. "God is good."

LEO.

MORE TROOPS FOR WILLIAMSPORT.

BOSTON, Sunday, July 7.

A dispatch was received from the War Department, last night, ordering the Second Massachusetts Regiment, Col. GORDON, to proceed immediately to Williamsport, *via* Chambersburgh, and report to Gen. PATTERSON. In pursuance of the order, the regiment will leave to-morrow, by the Stonington route, for New-York.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE.

The Philadelphia *North American* says:

"The act passed at the extra session of the Legislature, authorizing the raising and equipping of fifteen regiments, to be held as a reserve corps in this State, has been nearly complied with. In a few weeks Pennsylvania will have 16,000 troops, fully armed, and in all respects ready for service, in the field, in addition to those she has already sent forward at the call of the National Government. A portion of these troops are now on duty on the border line between this State and Maryland. They moved in the direction of Cumberland, for the double purpose of protecting our own frontier from invasion, and reinforcing Col. WALLACE'S Indiana Regiment, should that be found necessary.

When the Indiana Regiment was found not to be in immediate danger, Col. BIDDLE was ordered to halt at Bedford, but the advices of the want of an additional force in that vicinity have since been so urgent that he has been ordered toward Cumberland, and, with the two regiments mentioned, and a detachment of artillery from CAMPBELL'S Battery of the Reserve Volunteer Corps, is now encamped a quarter of a mile from the State line, in a position selected with a view to military strength and moral effect, at a fork of two roads, both leading toward Cumberland, on which, in full view of the camp, the regimental colors are planted. There is said to be now no apprehension in Cumberland of an attack, though the presence of this force in the neighborhood may be necessary to the safety of Col. WALLACE'S command, as his force is small, and his activity provokes the resentment of the Secessionists. Col. BIDDLE is authorized to proceed to Cumberland, to support Col. WALLACE, if likely to be attacked. It is not, however, desired that the Pennsylvania troops should engage in offensive operations. Still further reinforcements can be soon sent there, if required."

NO ARMS PURCHASED BY GEN. FREMONT.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American* telegraphs from Washington:

"Gen. FREMONT while in Europe contracted for no cannon or small arms, nor did he bring any over. The report was a mere conjecture hazarded by some over-anxious newsmonger. Our Government has abundance of excellent arms for all its needs, and the works we have in operation can keep us in full supply for the future. In addition to this, a new clipper ship, with a cargo of 40,000 stand of arms and a number of brass rifled cannon for the rebels, has been captured off Charleston by the United States steamer *Quaker City*, while attempting to run the blockade. This was supposed to be a vessel from Belgium, which the fleet in the Gulf had been warned to intercept, being destined for New-Orleans, but unfortunately that vessel got into the river past the blockading squadron by a trick."

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The War Comet—Burning of the Steamer Cataline—A Visit to Commodore Stringham—The Case of Col. Allen, &c.

Editorial Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Wednesday, July 3, 1861.

We had two distinct sensations last night. The first was caused by the appearance of the magnificent Comet, which burst upon our sight as soon as the advancing darkness made it visible, and without any of that preliminary flourish which has hitherto announced the visits of such distinguished strangers. It was about 15 degrees above the horizon at 8 o'clock, and its tail reached beyond the zenith. It seemed quite as brilliant as the Comet of 1859,—until it was eclipsed by the second of the occurrences to which I allude.

This was the burning of the steamer *Cataline*, which has hitherto kept up communication between this point and Newport's News. She had been over to that point to-day to convey Gen. BUTLER, with his staff and family, and had but just returned. After landing her passengers at the wharf she had started for her anchorage, but had scarcely gone twice her length when flames burst out from around her smoke-pipe and spread with great rapidity. She was at once run upon the shelving sandy beach, where she burned at her leisure. The night was clear and perfectly calm, and after she was all in a blaze, and the volumes of smoke, illuminated by the glare of flame, were rolling up into the clear, black sky, she presented as fine a spectacle as I have seen for a long time. All on board her reached the shore in safety, though not without some difficulty, in consequence of the rapidity with which she burned.

There are some peculiarities about the charter of the *Cataline* which make her destruction at the present moment a topic of very general and not very charitable remark. She was owned in New-York, and used to run between that City and Bridgeport. She was chartered for this service by several New-York gentlemen, who made arrangements with the Government by which she was to receive $400 a day, or about $12,000 a month for the service. She was commanded by Capt. PHILLIPS, formerly of New-York and engaged there in the towing business, and her agent was Mr. LARKIN, of St. Lawrence County. I have been told that it was also stipulated in her charter that if lost during the term for which she was hired, her owners were to receive from the Government the sum of $50,000. This seems improbable as she certainly was not worth one-third of that sum. She was chartered for three months, and her time would have expired in about ten days. As a matter of course, it was predicted that she would be wrecked or burned before the expiration of her term of service. It is stated that the fire was accidental, and so far as I know there is no good reason to doubt it. The Captain thinks that the chimney had become defective, and that the giving way of some of the parts most worn caused the boat to take fire. Mr. LARKIN will proceed to Baltimore this evening to procure another boat.

THURSDAY, July 4.

I intended to have gone to Washington last night, as there are very strong indications there of a forward movement of our troops. Upon the invitation of Gen. BUTLER, however, I went with him and his family and staff to pay a visit to the flag-ship *Minnesota*. The party was soon after increased by the arrival of Col. DURYEE, with his wife and daughters, and the hospitality of Commodore STRINGHAM and Capt. CASE detained us until I was quite too late for the Baltimore boat. The *Minnesota* is a splendid ship, and is in capital order. While we were there, the *Roanoke*, another propeller, of the same class and style, came in sight, and, when half a mile off, saluted the flag-ship with a splendid discharge of cannon, which enveloped her in smoke, and sent its echoes around the walls of Fortress Monroe. Commodore NICHOLSON soon after came on board the *Minnesota*. Commodore PENDERGRAST will go at once on board the *Roanoke*, which is to be the flag-ship of the West India squadron. Commodore STRINGHAM has command of the whole blockading squadron on the Atlantic coast, but sadly lacks enough vessels of *light-draft* to make it effective. Every now and then, too, orders come from Washington to send some vessel, on duty at the mouth of some of these rivers, away for repairs, and then the rebels step in with their boat-loads of supplies. Some effective gun-boats are greatly needed.

While we were on board the *Minnesota*, the little secession propeller which does this duty came up in sight, with a flag of truce from Norfolk. The secession flag floated at her stern, and the white banner at masthead. She came up within a hundred yards of the *Minnesota*, one of whose officers put off to her, and soon returned, bringing a request from Mr. MYER MYERS, the British Consul at Norfolk, that he might be permitted to go to Baltimore to see about sending aid to a British vessel in distress, and return. Gen. BUTLER declined giving him permission, but said that any message on the subject would be promptly sent to the British Consul at Baltimore, or the British Minister at Washington, and that any aid that might be desired would be cheerfully furnished by our vessels. Mr. MYERS is an open and avowed Secessionist, and the refusal of his request was a wise precaution.

A gentleman, representing himself to have been a Captain in the recent German legion raised by the British Government, was sent in under a flag of truce to Newport's News, last night. He was permitted to go North to-day. A Mrs. GWYN, who travels considerably on this route, was permitted to go to Norfolk yesterday, as were also a Mrs. ELLIS and her daughter, from North Carolina. The General is inclined to be a good deal more rigid than he has been hitherto in regard to these matters.

I wrote you on Tuesday of the capture of some letters, found at a picket guard of the rebels which was surprised, at Little Bethel, by one of our scouting parties, the day before. I learn that among them was one from a person who had been clerk at head quarters, dated June 18, in which he described the expedition to Big Bethel,—saying that it consisted of about 3,000 men, and that *this left only two regiments at Yorktown*. Gen. BUTLER regards this as showing conclusively that the rebel forces at Yorktown do not exceed 5,000 men. There has been some expectation of an attack on the two Massachusetts regiments which have crossed Hampton Creek, and are now in advance of Hampton village without intrenchments or adequate supports. The General, however, does not believe that they have sufficient force to venture upon such a movement. A line of telegraph has been laid down from the Fort to Hampton, and is now in successful operation. The system of signaling between the Fort and Newport's News is also in excellent working order.

When Col. ALLEN was arrested, he was allowed the full liberty of the Fortress and of his camp, on giving his parole not to cross Hampton Creek. On Tuesday, however, he crossed over and spent some time at the quarters of Col. WARDROP, of the Massachusetts regiment. Yesterday Gen. BUTLER revoked his permission and restricted him to the Fortress. I see that some of your cotemporaries have allowed some zealous friend of the Colonel to denounce his arrest, and on the strength of it to impeach the *loyalty* of Gen. BUTLER. This is the height of absurdity. I have heard many persons question the fitness of Gen. BUTLER for a high military command, but I have never heard any man doubt his perfect loyalty and good faith. The simple fact about Col. ALLEN is, that he is in the habit of drinking to a degree which makes him reckless of military discipline, and unfit for the position he holds. It is to be hoped that his trial may be expedited as much as possible, and an end put to the troubles in his regiment.

Col. BENDIX has demanded a Court of Inquiry on the charge contained in Gen. BUTLER'S report of the Big Bethel affair, that the collision with TOWNSEND'S regiment occurred through his (BENDIX'S) "blunder." The demand has been granted. The Colonel declares his ability to show that the "blunder" was committed in another quarter. It is understood that Gen. BUTLER does not consider it necessary to inquire into any other part of that day's proceedings.

Brig.-Gen. PIERCE has been assigned to the command of the advanced camp of Massachusetts regiments at Hampton, and Col. DURYEE has been appointed to the command of Camp Hamilton. It is hoped here that Col. DURYEE'S command may be permanently enlarged, as none of our officers enjoy more of the confidence of the troops than he.

The lot of knapsacks sent from New-York for Col. CARR'S regiment, have been condemned as unfit for use. I do not know who made them, but they are the flimsiest and most worthless things of the kind I ever saw. They are *pasted* together instead of being sewed, and pull apart upon the slightest provocation. I do not believe they would sustain their own weight when filled. It is an outrage which should be punished with the utmost severity, to attempt to palm off such trash upon the troops or the State.

There has been no general celebration of the Fourth to-day. Col DURYEE'S Regiment intended to signalize the anniversary by raising a flag-staff, but they were all ordered off on picket duty, so that the ceremony will have to be postponed. Instead of selecting pickets from all the regiments, the German practice now obtains of assigning the duty to a whole regiment. At 6 o'clock this morning a grand salute was fired at Newport's News, and at 12 o'clock the Fortress led off with thirty-four guns from the water-battery, and was followed in succession by the *Minnesota*, *Cumberland* and *Roanoke*. There was also a dress parade of all the troops within the Fortress.

Judge DAVIES, of your City, arrived this morning on a visit to his son, who is a Captain in the Fifth Zouaves. H. J. R.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE FORTRESS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday Evening, June 6.

Before the departure of Secretary CAMERON, last evening, there was a grand review at Camp Hamilton. Fireworks were displayed, and the festivities were prolonged to a late hour.

There was an alarm at Hampton at midnight, and Gen. PIERCE came to the Fortress for an extra supply of ammunition.

Strong batteries are being erected by our troops in the direction of New Market Bridge.

The California Regiment bids fair to be very popular. Col. BAKER went to Washington last night.

The Zouaves have been under orders to advance, but still remain in camp.

SAWYER'S projectile on the Rip Raps is this afternoon throwing shell at the supposed new battery on Sewall's Point.

A flag of truce went to-day to Craney Island, with a party residing South.

The following is a correct account of the skirmish at Newport's News: Capt. HAMMELL, with eighty men of HAWKINS' Zouaves, went on a reconnoissance, Friday morning, and encountered a considerable force of Confederate infantry and cavalry. Shots were at once exchanged, and three of the rebels—two officers and one private—are said to have been killed, and seven wounded. Capt. HAMMELL was unable to withstand the large force, and withdrew to the camp without loss.

THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

REPORTED WOUNDING OF GOV. WISE.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, July 7.

A special dispatch to the *Commercial*, of this city, from Pomeroy, Ohio, says that Col. HORTON, with 150 men, had just arrived there from an expedition into Virginia, where they captured four horses, sixteen head of cattle and two mules from the rebels.

Gov. WISE, with a body-guard of 50 men, under Capt. PATTON, were fired at by the natives, near Sesslonville. WISE and PATTON are supposed to have been mortally wounded, and 40 of the guard killed. The report is undoubtedly true in substance, but the wounding of Gov. WISE and Capt. PATTON needs confirmation.

ANOTHER BRILLIANT ACTION AGAINST ODDS.

BUCHANAN, Va., Sunday, July 7.

Forty-five men belonging to the Third Ohio Regiment, under Capt. LAWSON, while on a scouting tour last night, fell in with an ambuscade of several hundred rebels at Middle Fork Bridge, 12 miles east, and were surrounded. After a desperate fight they cut their way through, losing one killed and having some five wounded. The enemy lost some 20 killed. Five of their dead bodies were found to-day.

Col. MCCOOK, with the Fourth and Seventh Ohio Regiments, and the Tenth Indiana Regiment, under Col. MORRIS, with LOOMIS' Battery and BIRDSALL'S Company, moved on and took possession of the bridge early this morning. Gen. MORRIS advanced from Phillippi to within a mile and a half of Lamel Hill.

Ex-Congressman GARRETT is in command af the rebel forces there.

Gen. MCCLELLAN, with a large force, moves towards Lamel Hill early to morrow. A battle is anticipated within 48 hours.

The Tenth Ohio Regiment arrived here to-day.

OPERATIONS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The Philadelphia *North American* has this summary of the progress of events in Western Virginia:

"From various sources we are in possession of late and interesting information from Western Virginia, which goes to show that the delay of our operations there has resulted very unfortunately in a large gathering of rebel forces, which will render it necessary to fight a severe battle to get rid of them. At the camp beyond Phillippa the rebel army numbers at least 6,000 men, variously armed, intrenched upon a hill, defended by five pieces of artillery, and having about six hundred cavalry. Of their cannon, two are in a masked battery. Gov. WISE, though not with them at the date of our advices, was expected. Each side has been meditating and preparing for an attack, and each has been mustering strongly for the purpose, until it is now admitted that instead of a skirmish, there will be a hard battle.

Gen. MCCLELLAN has been reorganizing his scout service, having found his scouts green hands, who were both careless and useless. To remedy this he has selected a number of picked men, and organized them into a company regularly under instruction. Among them is an experienced Western trapper, who has served as a scout in several of our Indian wars. Gov. PIERPONT has appointed Col. KELLEY to the command of the Virginia brigade of volunteers. Brig.-Gens. HILL, MORRIS and SCHLEICH are also on the ground in command of the Western troops, so that all the brigades will be fully organized. Two regiments of Indiana troops have left Indianapolis, and two regiments of Ohio troops have left Camp Dennison to join MCCLELLAN'S corps. Each regiment has a corps of sharp-shooters, two pieces of artillery, fifteen days' rations, 120,000 rounds of cartridges, and 200 rounds of shot and shell for the artillery.

At Phillippa, Gen. MORRIS is in command of our troops, Gen. MCCLELLAN moving with the Clarksburgh column. The rebel lines stretch from Laurel Hill to Huttonsville and the Cheat Mountain Gaps. Immediate action being requisite, Gen. MCCLELLAN has begun his movements by posting detachments in various directions with a view to surrounding the enemy, who to avoid this has retired to the position above stated, presenting only the front of his lines to an attack, his rear resting on the mountain passes to keep open his retreat.

At Grafton the Kansas Artillery and the Ohio Sixth Regiment had arrived, and also a troop of horse from Washington County, Penn., numbering 80 men, who were mustered at once into the United States service. They are an able-bodied, hearty looking corps. Gen. MCCLELLAN uses the telegraph in his operations by establishing temporary lines between his scattered detachments. The troops on our side have not been idle, as is supposed. On Saturday last two Ohio and two Indiana regiments, with Capt LOOMIS' battery of 6 pieces and twenty-seven Chicago dragoons, advanced from Phillippa to Buckhannon, when the rebels posted there immediately fled. Our forces occupied the place at once, and Gen MCCLELLAN was expected to arrive there on Tuesday night. On the same day Gen. TYLER, with another body of our troops, took Weston and seized $2[illegible],000 in gold belonging to the rebels. He also captured five prisoners, among whom was the rebel paymaster, who had this money to pay the rebel troops with. Since the United States forces reached Clarksburgh a company of cavalry and one of infantry had been formed there for United States service.

The Clarksburgh column numbers ten thousand men, under the immediate direction of Gen. MCCLELLAN. It was the vanguard of this body which reached Buckhannon. It is marching against the rebel army at Laurel Hill, but is delayed by the want of cavalry, and by the non-arrival of 200,000 rations, which had been expected. A battle was anticipated on the 4th. A strong column is concentrating at Phillippa, under Gen. MORRIS. It is difficult to explain the movements of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S whole army, as many of the places where they halt are not set down in the maps."

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Preparations for the March to Granby—The Character of the Secessionists—Their Tricks—Some Traits of Gen. Lyon—Plan of the Campaign.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP LYON, BOONEVILLE, Mo., Friday, June 28, 1861.

Your regular correspondent has doubtless given you ample particulars of the late affair at this point; and in doing this about the only subject worth writing about, so far as Booneville and vicinity are concerned, has been exhausted.

At present all operations here are prospective in their bearings—all that is being done is with reference to a no less stupendous object than the transportation of an army through a thinly-settled and rough and hostile country for a distance of nearly or quite 200 miles. When we have done this—done it successfully, as I doubt not we will; when we have footed it all these long, weary miles and retraced our steps, and in addition have given BEN MCCULLOUGH a threshing such as he deserves, we will have done a feat that will entitle us to the laurels of the Seventh Regiment—the poetical laudations of the *Atlantic Monthly* to the contrary notwithstanding.

By the way, Gen. LYON ("Daddy" his affectionate Regulars term him) assures us that the glory of the immortal Seventh is rivaled in splendor by an undertaking performed by the First Iowa Regiment, under Col. BATES, last week. They were a thousand men, composed of lawyers, doctors, handlers of yard-sticks, and the youngest darlings of fond mammas—fellows tender of foot and delicate of constitution; and yet, with no physical training whatever to prepare them for a tramp of such magnitude, they set out, and in forty-eight hours thereafter had concluded a march of sixty miles. All the way, the merciless sun poured down his hottest shafts, the heavens were brass, the earth a Sahara of scorching, stifling dust. And then the "timber" was to be explored for lurking Secessionists; teams "balked" at every hill, wagons smashed at every crossing, provisions gave out, water dried up, men laid down to die (but didn't); and yet, with all these, and a thousand other difficulties clogging its weary march, the regiment pressed hopefully on, and within forty-eight hours stood upon the banks of the Missouri, hurrahing gleefully in response to the cheers of welcome which greeted its coming.

HANNIBAL, the New-York Seventh, NAPOLEON the First, and the First Iowa Regiment have all made great marches—marches which, in every case, should be immortal. But, alas! the last-named has no niche in the *Atlantic Monthly*. Lacking this, shall its exploits be forgotten?

The time, since the battle at this point, has been spent in preparations for a march to the southwestern portion of the State. Not less than three thousand men will leave from here, and as thirty-seven days' rations are to be taken along, it can easily be imagined that the preparations are neither few nor small. About one hundred and fifty wagons are necessary to transport the requisite *materiel*, each of which will be drawn by from two to ten horses or mules. Then a large number of saddle horses is required to carry the higher officers, scouts, &c., making in all a drove of some five or six hundred draught and saddle animals necessary to the starting of our expedition. All these materials, together with forage, haversacks, canteens, and many other articles, have been procured at this point. Gen. LYON gave out word that he needed a certain number of horses and wagons. If they came in peaceably, good—if not he would have to send for them. A committee, composed of three officers and two citizens, was appointed to appraise the value of the horses and wagons as they came in, and when purchased were paid for by draft on St. Louis. It was thought best not to hire the conveyances, but to buy them outright—a determination on the part of the Government that met with the entire approbation of owners irrespective of politics. There is one point in which the people hereabouts are still faithful to the Government. They may hate its policy, curse its measures, and deride its character, but they love its gold. In this respect they are loyal to the core—loyal as bride to husband, or Christian to his faith. When appeals were made to their reason they gave us torches, hemp, bullets. We sent bayonets to reclaim their wandering feet, and turn them into the paths leading to the Constitution and loyalty, and they burnt down the bridges, cut the telegraph wires, sent a few charges of buckshot at us from behind trees, and then fled for dear life to distant jungles for safety. They deserted their houses, ran off their women, children, and niggers; refused us water, scrowled at us on meeting, and cursed us bitterly in secret. It was war to the hilt, deadly and eternal. Gen. LYON shakes a bag of gold at them, and lo! a change. We ain't such bad fellows after all—it's a mistake that we murder men, ravish women, run off niggers, and eat children by way of pastime. They're not in the least afraid of us now—they crowd around in droves—they hang up their shot guns; and now, the best Union men in the Republic, they "trot out" their horseflesh, and are the most willing men imaginable to aid the Government. Clemency, rifled muskets, Reason, all failed to secure their loyalty—Gold did it quicker than the ass' head was put on *Bottom's* shoulders. This proves that if secession cannot be reasoned or driven out of our glorious Union-temple, it can be bought out. To make the American Eagle sacred in their eyes, it is only necessary to present them that bird upon a ten dollar piece—thereafter they will worship it. This, at least, is what I believe of "patriotic" secession hereabouts; and the course of secession's great high priest, FLOYD, would indicate a wide-spread connection between love of gold and love of secession.

It was astonishing to notice how "chivalry," in all the pride of descent and possessions, would drive up, accompanied by a nigger or two, and become at once as full of falsehood and trade as a common horse-jockey, or a Yankee tin peddler. Horses that were toothless and blind, would be called "comin' eight;" wagons that evidently had run for a quarter of a century, were taken from the shop last year, and had only been used for hauling the last "crap." In fact, in the last three days, I have heard, among the blooded "chivalry" of this section, (the kind of which one representative is a match for seven of the Northern scum,) more lying than I ever heard in all my life before.

However, the purchases have been concluded. A fair price, and frequently an extravagant one, was paid for each article purchased; and Booneville is now many thousand dollars richer than it was before the advent of those troops, whom they valorously shot at and fled from last week. It may be expected that gratitude for the benefit will keep their traitorous propensities in check for a few weeks, at least.

Not that this circumstance may be depended upon; there is a better guarantee of their loyalty, and that is, that their boasted ability to whip treble their number of Northern men has been tested, and found woefully wanting, while everywhere Union men have gained strength, are organizing, and are being provided with arms by Gen. LYON. This last circumstance, next to the hanging of JACKSON, I believe to be the surest process of killing secession in Missouri.

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

EXPLORATIONS AND ADVENTURES IN EQUATORIAL AFRICA; With Accounts of the Manners and Customs of the People, and of the Chase of the Gorilla, the Crocodile, Leopard, Elephant, Hippopotamus and Other Animals. By PAUL B. DU CHAILLU, Corresponding Member of the American Ethnological Society; of the Geographical and Statistical Society of New-York, and of the Boston Society of Natural History. With numerous Illustrations. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

Sojourners at Saratoga Springs during the month of August last will perhaps remember a spare, sinewy, lithe-framed little man who was daily visible in the parlors and promenades of one of the principal hotels of that place. With singularly self-possessed manners, yet of modest and unassuming deportment withal, and keen and searching black eyes, which neither wavered nor fell in conversation; beyond these there was nothing to distinguish their possessor from the great crowd of idlers who yearly go down to the Spa to seek a shelter from the scorching sun of Summer, and lave their throats with its pleasant waters. That lithe little man was DU CHAILLU—the author of the volume before us—a man who has carried the touch of exploration where it has never before been borne—penetrated the veil which shrouds the burning heart of Africa, and left his footprints on the summits of mountains, whose very existence was before but a matter of conjecture. During the four years which embraced these explorations—to use the author's own very modest summary of his exploits and adventures—he traveled (always on foot and unaccompanied by any other white man) about 8,000 miles. He shot, stuffed, and brought home over 2,000 birds, of which more than 60 are new species; and killed upward of 1,000 quadrupeds, of which 200 were stuffed and brought home, with more than 80 skeletons. Not less than 20 of these quadrupeds are hitherto unknown to science. He suffered fifty attacks of the African fever, taking, to cure himself, over fourteen *ounces* of quinine. Of famine, long-continued exposures to the heavy tropical rains, and attacks of ferocious ants and ravenous flies, our author does not think it worth while to speak, though those of us who shrink from the bite of our own mitigated mosquitoes will incline to think, that from these multiplied martyrdoms alone he has claims upon our sympathies. If DU CHAILLU ventures to visit Saratoga again, we predict that his presence there will be known, and that those who have an opportunity of looking into the eyes that have undauntedly faced death in a thousand different forms will make "a note of it."

It was in England that the achievements of our author first excited popular attention; and that the critic of a leading daily journal ventured to write of him: "He has contrived to render his name forever memorable in the annals of geographical discovery." There DU CHAILLU found himself the lion of a very lengthy day; learned Societies conferred their honors upon him, and night after night crowded audiences flocked to listen to the wonderful experiences he had to narrate. It was in England, too, that a cavilling Curator arose to question the merit of his discoveries, and, by insinuated charges, shake the pillars of a well-earned fame. Trifling discrepancies in dates were triumphantly pointed out, and from this the Curator seemed inclined to infer that our author had never been in Africa at all. Then it was suddenly discovered that he was no naturalist. The last was a grave charge, indeed. It only remains for the illustrious inventor to cloud the career of COLUMBUS, and fix a retrospective reproach upon his name, by roundly asserting that he was no navigator. Beyond a doubt the Captain of any craft plying between this port and Liverpool could determine his latitude and work out his longitude, or calculate the force of tides and currents, with a facility which would have astounded the discoverer of the continent. Nevertheless, COLUMBUS contributed a very considerable something to the sum of human knowledge. And without being an experienced and accomplished navigator, Noah, if a commonly received account may be believed, succeeded in making a very good and fail in the prosecution of his first voyage. So far as slight discrepancies of dates are concerned, the only wonder is, that a man racked by fever and threatened by the knives of hostile tribes, dragging his weary legs through tangled jungles and serpent-infested morasses, ever succeeded in keeping any note of time whatever. Regarding the authenticity of his adventures, the book of DU CHAILLU is his best vindicator. There is the impress of substantial truthfulness on every page. Where so much of mystery attaches to a region, it were easier to heighten it than to lessen it. A weird halo of romance invests the valleys and veils the uplands which the adventurous little Frenchman threaded. He might have told many wonderful tales, and indulged in the most extravagant invention, without danger of discovery. Without painfully journeying over blistering sands, and under scorching suns, he might have halted beneath a convenient palm-tree, and drawn upon popular tradition for a knowledge of the country and people which lay beyond. Yet his whole aim seems to have been to push forward to the unmapped countries, and verify the crude statements of his guides by his personal knowledge. Not content with accepting the native narrations, he, in all cases, verified them by actual observation. His faith is one founded upon sight alone. In this patient investigation, we recognize a desire to fix truths to be verified by after explorations, rather than the too often ambition of travelers, who prefer to astound rather than to instruct, and confound a transient notoriety with an enduring fame.

We are ignorant of the plan which M. DU CHAILLU proposed to follow in the literary execution of his work, but had he consulted with eminent authorities for a twelvemonth, he could not have chosen a style for his narrative more calculated to enlist and rivet the attention of his readers than the one he has adopted. Now in the past, and anon in the present; at one moment we seem to sit with the author in his study—all the dangers and hardships are passed, and he gives us the record of a month. Suddenly we are with him in the woods. Here is a date. Yesterday we had a "palaver" with a cannibal king, today we catch a glimpse of a gorilla, and to-morrow we propose to launch our canoe and go up a river which has never before had the honor of bearing a white man on its muddy bosom. Action and narration are so judiciously intermingled that the reader never wearies, never feels like "stopping to rest." Our sole desire is to push on and keep pace with the author.

From the sea-coast to the gorilla-regions is a long journey, and, however inclination may prompt, we have not time, at present, to follow DU CHAILLU thither. A few passing glances at the manners and customs of the tribes, a few extracts, and we must bid our entertaining explorer good-bye. One practice among the Mpongwes commends itself to our attention from its contrast with the civilized customs on like occasions. Before "making a King," the Mpongwes spit upon the one to be thus honored, pelt him, revile him, and abuse him to their hearts' content. Thereafter he is crowned, and his subjects demean themselves to him with profound reverence. We honor our candidates before election and abuse them afterwards. The Mpongwe way of ordering this thing is best. Unfamiliar with our system of labor, the tribes of the interior think that we purchase slaves to eat them, and cannot comprehend any other use to which they may profitably be put. Thus, one of the chiefs, to whom DU CHAILLU was known by repute, on receiving a visit from him, immediately sent a fine, fat slave to his hut, to be killed for an early lunch. "Not eatee," he cried, when DU CHAILLU spat upon the ground and gave other manifestations of disgust, "what for white man buy blackee?"

The problem of practical cannibalism is definitely set at rest by his sojourn among the Fans. His first intimation of the prevalence of the horrid practice, beyond the report of tribes nearer the sea-coast, was almost simultaneous with his arrival in a Fan village.

"On going out next morning, I saw a pile of ribs, leg and arm bones, and skulls (human) piled up at the back of my house, which looked horrid enough to me. In fact, symptoms of cannibalism stare me in the face wherever I go, and I can no longer doubt."

And we question whether so diabolical a type of the man-eating mania can be found in any other out-of-the-way corner of the world as is here presented:

"Eating the bodies of persons who have died of sickness is a form of cannibalism of which I had never heard among any people, so that I determined to inquire if it were indeed a general custom among the Fans, or merely an exceptional freak. They spoke without embarrassment about the whole matter, and I was informed that they constantly buy the dead of the Osheba tribe, who, in return, buy theirs. They also buy the dead of other families in their own tribes, and besides this, get the bodies of a great many slaves from the Mbichos and Mbondemos, for which they readily give ivory, at the rate of a small tusk for a body. Until to-day I never could believe two stories—both well authenticated, but seeming quite impossible to any one unacquainted with this people—which are told of them on the Gaboon. A party of Fans who came down to the sea shore once actually stole a freshly-buried body from the cemetery, and cooked it and ate it among them; and at another time a party conveyed a body into the woods, cut it up, and smoked the flesh, which they carried away with them. The circumstances made a great fuss among the Mpongwe, and even the missionaries heard of it, for it happened at a village not far from the missionary grounds, but I never credited the stories till now, though the facts were well authenticated by witnesses. In fact, the Fans seem regular ghouls, only they practice their horrid custom unblushingly and in open day, and have no shame about it. I have seen here knives covered with human skin, which their owners valued very highly. To-day the Queen brought me some boiled plantain, which looked very nice; but the fear lest she should have cooked it in some pot where a man had been cooked before—which was most likely the case—made me unable to eat it. On these journeys I have fortunately taken with me sufficient pots to do my own cooking. They are the finest, bravest-looking set of negroes I have seen in the interior, and eating human flesh seems to agree with them, though I afterwards saw other Fan tribes whose members had not the fine air of these mountaineers. As everywhere else, location seems to have much to do with it. These were living among the mountains, and had all the appearance of hardy mountaineers."

Of African morality, but little praise can be spoken:

"Their women they keep only to minister to their pride, influence, pleasure and sloth. A man pays goods or slaves for his wife, and regards her therefore as a piece of merchandise. Young girls—even children in arms—are married to old men for political effect. The idea of love, as we understand it, seems unknown to these people. The inhabitant of the seacoast has no hesitation in bartering the virtue of his nearest female relatives, nor are the women averse from the traffic, if only they be well paid. And I will add that many of the whites who come to the coast, sailors and others, do more to debauch and demoralize these poor, ignorant natives than even their own ignorance and brutality would do."

There, as elsewhere, women are the prolific cause of trouble:

"Unlawful intercourse with the women of a neighboring tribe or village is the cause of nearly all the 'palavers,' and wars and fights in Africa. If a tribe wants to fight, they *make* this the cause, by getting one of their women to intrigue with a man of the other tribe or village; and if they do not want to fight, even, they are forced into it. Then the system of intermarrying involves half a dozen tribes in the quarrel of two. Each chief calls on his fathers-in-law to assist, and thus the country is thrown into uproar; property is unsafe, and becomes almost valueless to them; agricultural operations are impeded, and whole villages gradually disappear from the scene of contention, either by migrating, starving out, or being killed out."

Anon we stumble upon what may very well be called a "wilderness of monkeys." The first encounter with a gorilla is of a nature to induce the belief that many a hardy hunter would neither desire nor seek a second. It seems that this amiable brute, in whom some naturalists would have us recognize our immediate progenitors, precedes his roar with a rustle:

"The singular noise of the breaking of the tree branches continued. We walked with the greatest care, making no noise at all. The countenances of the men showed that they thought themselves engaged in a very serious undertaking; but we pushed on, until finally we thought we saw through the thick woods the moving of the branches and small trees which the great beast was tearing down, probably to get from them the berries and fruits he lives on. Suddenly, as we were yet creeping along, in a silence which made a heavy breath seem loud and distinct, the woods were at once filled with the tremendous barking roar of the gorilla. Then the underbrush swayed rapidly just ahead, and presently before us stood an immense male gorilla. He had gone through the jungle on his all-fours, but when he saw our party he erected himself and looked us boldly in the face. He stood about a dozen yards from us, and was a sight I think I shall never forget. Nearly six feet high (he proved four inches shorter), with immense body, huge chest, and great muscular arms, with fiercely-glaring, large, deep grey-eyes, and a hellish expression of face, which seemed to me like some nightmare vision: thus stood before us this king of the African forest. He was not afraid of us. He stood there, and beat his breast with his hugh fists till it resounded like an immense bass-drum, which is their mode of offering defiance; meantime giving vent to roar after roar. The roar of the gorilla is the most singular and awful noise heard in these African woods. It begins with a sharp *bark*, like an angry dog, then glides into a deep bass *roll*, which literally and closely resembles the roll of distant thunder along the sky, for which I have sometimes been tempted to take it, where I did not see the animal. So deep is it that it seems to proceed less from the mouth and throat than from the deep chest and vast paunch. His eyes began to flash fiercer fire as we stood motionless on the defensive, and the crest of short hair which stands on his forehead began to twitch rapidly up and down, while his powerful fangs were shown as he again sent forth a thunderous roar. And now truly he reminded me of nothing but some hellish dream creature—a being of that hideous order, half-man half-beast, which we find pictured by old artists in some representations of the infernal regions. He advanced a few steps—then stopped to utter that hideous roar again—advanced again, and finally stopped when at a distance of about six yards from us. And here, just as he began another of his roars, beating his breast in rage, we fired, and killed him. With a groan which had something terribly human in it, and yet was full of brutishness, he fell forward on his face. The body shook convulsively for a few minutes, the limbs moved about in a struggling way, and then all was quiet—death had done its work, and I had leisure to examine the huge body. It proved to be five feet eight inches high, and the muscular development of the arms and breast showed what immense strength it had possessed. My men, though rejoicing at our luck, immediately began to quarrel about the apportionment of the meat—for they really ate this creature. I saw that they would come to blows presently if I did not interfere, and, therefore, said I would myself give each man his share, which satisfied all. As we were too tired to return to our camp of last night, we determined to camp here on the spot, and accordingly soon had some shelters erected and dinner going on. Luckily, one of the fellows shot a deer just as we began to camp, and on its meat I feasted while my men ate gorilla. I noticed that they very carefully saved the brain, and was told that charms were made of this—charms of two kinds. Prepared in one way, the charm gave the wearer a strong hand for the hunt, and in another it gave him success with women."

We can well pardon the natives for telling strange stories of such a diabolical-looking customer. Circling around their camp fires after the above adventure, our author caught some of their conversational confidences.

"One of the men told a story of two Mbondemo women who were walking together through the woods, when suddenly an immense gorilla stepped into the path, and clutching one of the women, bore her off in spite of the screams and struggles of both. The other woman returned to the village, sadly frightened, and related the story. Of course her companion was given up for lost. Great was the surprise, therefore, when, a few days afterward, she returned to her home. She related that the gorilla had misused her, but that she eventually escaped from him. 'Yes,' said one of the men, 'that was a gorilla inhabited by a spirit'—which explanation was received with a general grunt of approval. They believe, in this country, that there is a kind of gorilla—known to the initiated by certain mysterious signs, but chiefly by being of extraradinary size—which is the residence of certain spirits of departed negroes. Such gorillas, the natives believe, can never be caught or killed; and, also, they have much more shrewdness and sense than the common animal. In fact, in these "possessed" beasts it would seem that the intelligence of man is united with the strength and ferocity of the beast. No wonder the poor African dreads so terrible a being as his imagination thus conjures up. One of the men told how, some years ago, a party of gorillas were found in a cane-field tying up the sugarcane in regular bundles, preparatory to carrying it away. The natives attacked them, but were routed, and several killed, while others were carried off prisoners by the gorillas; but in a few days they returned home uninjured, with this horrid exception: the nails of their fingers and toes had been torn off by their captors. Some years ago a man suddenly disappeared from his village. It is probable that he was carried off by a tiger; but as no news came of him, the native superstition invented a cause for his absence. It was related and believed that, as he walked through the wood one day, he was suddenly changed into a hideous large gorilla, which was often pursued afterwards, but never killed, though it continually haunted the neighborhood of the village. Here several spoke up and mentioned names of men now dead, whose spirits were known to be dwelling in gorillas. Finally was rehearsed the story which is current among all the tribes who at all know the gorilla, that this animal lies in wait in the lower branches of trees, watching for people who go to and fro; and, when one passes sufficiently near, grasps the luckless fellow with his powerful feet, and draws him up into the tree, where he quietly chokes him. Many of the natives agree, I say, in ascribing to the animal this trait of lying in wait for his enemies and drawing them up to him by his "lower hands," as they may properly be called. But I have little doubt that this story is incorrect. Of course, the secluded habits of this animal, which lives only in the darkest forests, and carefully shuns all approach to man, help to fill the natives with curious superstitions regarding it."

To present further extracts would be a work of supererogation, since the book will undoubtedly find its way to the shelves of every library and into the hands of all who pretend to read. Well may the critic of the London *Post* say that the author has contrived to render his name forever memorable in the annals of geographical discovery. His explorations have been conducted in solitude. While earlier voyagers and other travelers have gone with men of kindred color to bear them company, DU CHAILLU, alone with his own stout heart, plunged into the bosom of African wilds, and opened the way for the development of civilization and commerce. And we had sooner place an additional wreath on his brow than loosen one leaf of his well-earned laurels.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—PUTNAM, to his elegant edition of IRVING, adds *Bonneville*, a narrative of the adventures of that famous Captain in the Rocky Mountains and the Far West. Over the prairies we follow the gallant Captain and through the mountain fastnesses, now chasing Indians and anon being chased by them. It is needless to say that of the two exciting employments the former is by far the most pleasant. Many of the adventures are marvelous, and occasionally the reader will involuntarily raise an eyebrow; but the heresy is momentary and inadvertent. Who would deliberately doubt a story told by that veracious Diedrich Knickerbocker, whose history of New-York has become a standard book of reference both at home and abroad.

—*A Day's Ride*, by CHARLES LEVER, is published in pamphlet form by the HARPER'S, as an addition to their library of select novels. The clever author of "Charles O'Malley," and other stories, whose names are household words, has gone to the land whose reality is veiled by dim shadows. "A Day's Ride," unless we are mistaken, ran, in serial form, through *Once a Week*. Without coming up to the standard which the clever novelist reached in his earlier works, it still has quite enough merit to warrant its reproduction in its present form, and the reader, who gives an occasional hour to it, will not find his time ill bestowed.

—*The Life of Winfield Scott*, by JOEL T. HEADLEY, published by CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co., will undoubtedly find many readers. The hero of a hundred battles, and not one defeat, is just now exhibiting himself in a phase which awakens interest in his antecedents, as well as conjectures respecting his dawning achievements. Mr. HEADLEY'S book is of a judicious size, small enough for pocket transportation, yet large enough for the main incidents of an eventful life. As a companion for the soldier in the camp the book is very desirable.

—LIPPINCOTT & Co., of Philadelphia, publish a new edition of HENDERSON'S *Hints on the Medical Examination of Recruits for the Army, and on the Discharge of Soldiers from the Service on a Surgeon's Certificate*. The edition is revised by RICHARD H. COOLIDGE, an Assistant-Surgeon in the Army. The republication of the book is timely, since the importance of a rigid inspection of recruits cannot be overestimated. If disease lurks in the system, it is sure to be developed by the hardships which the soldier is compelled to undergo, and it is much better that a sick soldier should be in the hospital than in the battle-field. It is still better, however, that men who are incompetent by constitution to the performance of the arduous duties of military life should not be in the Army at all. And the physical examination of recruit cannot by any possibility be too rigid.

—*Patriotic and Military Eloquence* is the title of a work comprising selections from most eminent living orators and poets, about to be issued by the enterprising publisher, Mr. GREGORY, whose illustrated editions of COOPER and DICKENS have been so successful.

—*The Breath of Life*, a quaintly bound book, written by GEORGE CATLIN, and published by JOHN WILEY, inculcates a very important maxim—keep your mouth shut. Although the author only applies this rule to the process of breathing, it is one capable of indefinite extension. A careful observance of this rule has made Presidents, and philosophers,—at least it has made their reputations.—it has saved many precious lives and fortunes. Mr. CATLIN, however, suggests it as a rule to be followed especially in respiration—urging that we should breathe through the nostrils, and keep the mouth to eat with. To the account of a departure from this practice, he lays a long train of diseases, and beseiging ills, which throats and lungs are heir to. The nose, according to Mr. CATLIN, is a strainer, while the mouth is an unquestioning receiver that would swallow a camel. If allowed to make a suggestion, we would say to the author that a book intended for popular perusal should have been printed in modern type. The affectation of the old-fashioned *s* is reprehensible.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of July 1 says: "The keel of the sloop-of-war *Tuscarora* has been laid, and most of the timbers for the frame prepared. The raising of the frame will be commenced this week. It is designed to push the work forward with all possible dispatch. Messrs. MERRICK & SONS are making the machinery for the *Tuscarora*, which they are under contract to finish in ninety days. The keel of the sloop-of-war *Juniata* will be laid soon in the large ship-house. The contract for the machinery of this vessel has not, we believe, been given out."

SAN FRANCISCO GOSSIP.

Money Plenty, but hard to get hold of—J. Davis & Co. and the Privateers—Theatrical Matters—Want of Sober Comedians—Personal and Military.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, June 11, 1861.

If a fellow wants to write a letter to do himself any credit, and his readers justice, he should not put it off until the last moment, and sit down in the "wee small hours;" but, when it is *then* or not at all, he must make the best of it, and the readers, *they* must make the best of it, too. I have enough to say, but am short of time to say it in, and will therefore give it to you in a spasmodic way, *a la* a great many other distinguished writers.

Firstly, Money being the all-important and most interesting subject, we will say something on that head. The article seems to be "easy" this steamer, which term I quote from the market-report, and can't say I ever fully understood its true meaning. Money may be easy, but the community at large far from it; it may be easy to have, but, yet, hard to get. I generally find people's ideas on the subject are governed by the state of their pockets after business-hours steamer-day—if there's nothing left but a bunch of keys, and the jingle of coin gladdens not the heart, then it may be set down that money is "tight," which means that it has gone with a "looseness" into a course of dissipation not at all *creditable*. The bankers got scared here for a time, and set up such a hubbub about danger of privateers, &c., that exchange went up to six per cent.; and of course it was a first-rate excuse for all of us to secede from any little idea we may have had for making a remittance to BREWSTER & Co. for that last natty light wagon, or BROOKS BROS. for sundry big-sleeved "blawsted" English coats and peg-top pants. So for a time very little money was shipped, and it was a foretaste of the good times we might have here if we could manage to settle the matter with our creditors and our own consciences, and keep all the money in the country instead of shipping it off East to pay debts with. For a month past there was any quantity of coin at the banks, and huge piles of gold and silver bars that filled the vaults and continued to collect, to the great annoyance of porters and bank clerks; but last steamer it began to go off, and people are beginning to have a little less confidence in the ability of the firm of J. DAVIS & Co. to collect the California remittance, at the cannon's mouth, and don't place implicit faith in the statement that the fierce little scorpion, the *Lady Davis*, will take the *Niagara* first and then all the California steamers at her leisure. The consequence is an increase of the shipment, which will doubtless continue to increase, and our balance on hand materially decrease. I want to see a cessation of shipments for about twelve months, and it would be a cause of rejoicing to have the aforesaid J. DAVIS & Co. blockade the entrance to our "Golden Gate" for that period—give a grand opportunity to consume stocks on hand. Speaking of that, a ship has just arrived from Australia with an assorted cargo of coals to Newcastle, same consisting of hardware, boots, shoes, actors and liquors. Among the actors is friend WHEATLEIGH, who seems to have a slight disgust on—didn't meet with as much success as he deserved. The Australian audiences don't appreciate BOURCICAULT'S "Octaroon" and other highfalutin productions. WHEATLEIGH is a good actor, and that portion of the cargo of the ship we can appreciate; and the liquors, too, I think I hear some thirsty individual remark. We have had rather a dry time of it in the theatrical way lately, anyhow. STARK is rearing and charging around the stage at "McGuire's," doing heavy tragedy to a scarcity of Hi, hi's in the parquette; and a lady of juvenile pretensions, but of an age to render her eligible to office as a Florence Nightingale, (30, I hear, is the lowest figure,) with a great demonstration on the hair question, is playing the *rôle* of *Mrs. McBeth, Julia*, in the "Hunchback," "Broken Heart," and other heart-rending spectacles of high-toned woman laboring under a complication of difficulties. *Miss* MITCHELL, of whom I speak, is, as I remarked, very much run to the knotty-knobby style of carlo-like bunches of large fat grapes hung around, tha quiver and vibrate at every step; and I have often noticed that the theatrical genius runs fully as much to hair as artists who fill the Academy of Design with a style of pictures I see HARPER has illustrated lately. They have a way of dragging it down over the forehead and one eye, giving them such a knowing look, and "no-you-don't" expression, its *very* pretty. Miss MITCHELL (let me say it in a whisper) is not as handsome as she has been, nor as young—per consequence, not taken "*cum grano salis*"—as she ought to be; and when I say *that*, I say all that is necessary to account for thin houses. There's no use talking, virtue may be its own reward, and beauty may be but skin deep, but as shallow as it is, a little of it helps out mightily at the foot lights, and it don't come amiss in any other phase of life that I ever heard of. Our present great want is a pretty woman for general theatrical works, a good comedian that will be sober enough three nights out of six to walk stage-walk without dwelling too long on his toe, and won't disgust the audience with hiccups in every scene. We want, too, a select snug little opera company—three or four first-class artists. The chorus can be had here, and very good at that. They have drank lager and sang through many a changing year, as I can testify, until they know every note. We want a "rattling tenor," as STEPHEN C. MASSETT says; and, by the way, we have not the ghost of a one to sing his patriotic song that he sent me, and which I tried to have sung at the grand Union Concert to-night, and I hope will be. The song you all must have heard, "Our good ship sails to-night;" all about a young gentleman who feels a little uncomfortable at the prospect of going off sogering and leaving his "Mary Ann."

I said we wanted a sober comedian, and I say so because we do. There are half a dozen spirited fellows here—"good uns"—but they consider it a duty they owe themselves and society to keep most gloriously drunk from 7 o'clock Saturday evening to 6½ P. M. the following Saturday. Rum fellows.

We hear that Miss JOEY GOUGEN—HIM is *en route*, and will be here by next steamer. All right—let her come. But JOEY don't hit the right spot either. She don't come up to the standard, and won't do. She won't draw; "first society" don't like her style—rather too "gallus," (excuse the term—I couldn't think of any other so much to the point.) JOE JEFFERSON, *he's* coming, is he? How is he on the drink question—sound? What a rarity if he happens to keep sober for a week or two. But let's drop theatricals, and talk about something else.

Firstly, I have "a bone to pick" with "Ching-Foo," the New-York correspondent of the Sacramento *Union*. That is, I am told to do it by a lady friend, who is very indignant, and declares him to be a rank Secessionist at heart. She says he's a croaker, too, and has been all along; and she is beginning to talk very strong about it. Says also that I ought to "give it to him." Now I have said, not *my* say, but hers; and as for "giving it to him"—not if I know myself, for I don't care to be "masticated up" in such short order as would be my fate. I know my man too well. He says he drills men. He might take a notion to drill me. He is a fighting man, evidently. I am not, for a wonder, and ought to be preserved as a most remarkable exception.

We are having a military *furore* here, as well as everywhere else. The regiment I spoke of in my last is full, and more offering—numbers 1,200 men. They have offered, and are waiting in hopes they will be accepted. If not, they say they are going to the wars anyhow—"*nolus volus*," as Gen. TAYLOR said to CHARLEY MAY. Shouldn't wonder at all, for there is considerable go-ahead in a Californian when he is nearly dead broke, and there is a chance to get himself comfortably provided for, and generally "done for" (as some would probably be) at somebody else's expense.

There's a grand row among the politicians hereabouts, in the matter of "general average" and "appointments"—*i. e.*—handing out the loaves and fishes; and just at the present moment it waxes hot and heavy in the Mint. R. J. STEVENS was duly appointed Superintendent, and CHEESEMAN Treasurer. By custom or law, or both, the Superintendent appoints the clerks. Mr. CHEESEMAN thought he had a right to appoint his own clerks. STEVENS thought not, and proceeded to appoint them. CHEESEMAN thought he *had*, and proceeded to do likewise. And as it now stands there are three sets of clerks in the Treasurer's Department—first, the old set, who are doing the work; next, the set STEVENS appointed, who are taking lessons; third, CHEESEMAN'S appointees, who sit around picking up all the items, and being initiated, as they fondly imagine. A check is presented, the old clerk pays it, and the two new ones look over his shoulders at it, *ad interim*. As room is scarce, one jumps up on the counter, the other sits down on a pile of coin and lights a cigar. The first day, the Cheeseman men rather preponderated, as they are some on the muscle. Subsequently, the Stevens men, by their coolness and apparent confidence in the result, rather disconcerted the Cheesemen. To-day I thought Cheeseman stock rather depreciating, and I prophecy Stevens wins, for BOB has precedent and apparently the law on his side, and that's everything in these days; and BOB is good on a long pull, as I know, for we pulled in a club boat together, years ago, down in old Newport, when we were young men, *Bowen* the girls around, fishing, and had tread on fewer thorns in the pathway of life than since. I don't know Mr. CHEESEMAN; believe he is a very clever sort of a man; he is almost a stranger here. STEVENS is a 49-er, and is well known, and a popular man, and is a good business man, without being an old fogie, which some people consider essential. Can't say I do

In military movements, since my last, we have the arrival of Capt. ORD'S Company of Light Artillery, stationed at the Presidio. Capt. BOOTE'S Company was ordered up from Benicia, on Saturday, to Fort Churchill, close by the Washoe mines. Gen. SUMNER, who keeps himself thoroughly posted on everything hereabouts, learned that some four hundred of the old set of Bowie knife chivalry that fattened on the offices here always, until recently driven out by better men—had organized a Secession movement, by which they intended to appropriate the new Territory of Nevada, in which the Washington mines are located, and set up for themselves. Arms and ammunition were being received all the time, and they were maturing their plan of operations rapidly; but the company of National troops sent up, together with those now at Fort Churchill, will be able to hold them in check, and probably entirely break them up. Should they make any demonstration, they will meet with short shrift and a quick rope, for that is a fast country, and the people are very hasty; they have a way of shooting first, and inquiring into the cause afterwards. This step, on the part of Gen. SUMNER, gives great delight and satisfaction to the community, all of whom are directly or indirectly interested in the mines at that point. The investment in one mine alone (the Ophir,) being a million and a half. They will now feel that there is some security and certainty of their being able to hold their property, which heretofore has been a very doubtful question, as there has been high-handed operations going on in that region. Judge TERRY, the man that killed BRODERICK, has been the leading spirit in all the rowdyism and jumping of mining claims. They made their living that way. When they saw a good claim in weak hands, they would trump up some title to it, take possession by force, and swagger around with five-shooters in hand, until they were bought off; then they went on to the next. But they are nicely done for now, and their reign is over.

Gen. SUMNER has decided to withdraw twelve companies from Oregon to reinforce the troops in this vicinity. He will doubtless send some of them South, as we learn that there are bands of gentlemen, with Southern proclivities, fitting out to go overland to Texas. Gen. JOHNSTON, lately in command of this Department, and who resigned, it is said, is going to head the party; but I am inclined to think he goes on his own business entirely, to look after his interests in Texas. The Pacific Coast is all right, and safe, and we have more men and officers than we really require. Many of the officers are impatient at the inactivity of such peaceful times, and hope to be ordered East. We are all ready to go, on short notice, and hope we shall be wanted. The general opinion, however, this way is, that it will turn out to be what Noah gave as his opinion on the first set out of the Deluge—that it would be no great shakes of a shower, after all; but Noah rather mistook the signs, and perhaps we may have done the same. Any how, we want this question settled, and if one man at the South *is* equal and superior to five of us Northern Yankees, the sooner we know our places the better. and if "so be," then we will make a note on't, pack up and leave, and if we can't get *through* Baltimore, we will crawl *under* it, and J. DAVIS & Co. can see us safely home. If we are half as mean as they say we are, we can soon be sent back in a hurry, not with a flea in our ears, but with a "bagnet" at our backs.

The Hon. M. S. LATHAM leaves this steamer for Washington. His course in these trying times has added much to his popularity, and he has the satisfaction of knowing that his claims to the respect and esteem of this community are fully appreciated, and no man ever left these shores with such hearty good wishes for his welfare and general well-doing. Long may he wave!

PODGERS.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Resignation of Acting-Gov. Wootton—How the Saints Received the News of the Death of Senator Douglas—Judicial Matters—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, June 14, 1861.

There is sometimes a good deal of virtue wrung out of necessity. Our worthy Secretary, and, since the departure East of Gov. CUMMING, our "Acting Governor of Utah," probably rather confident that his official hour was short, has stolen a march on the President by resigning, instead of waiting to be superseded, as the following published document will show:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, June 5, 1861.

To His Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:

SIR: Having been appointed by President BUCHANAN Secretary of the Territory of Utah, I accepted the trust, and have endeavored to discharge my duty. Since then Gov. ALFRED CUMMING, under leave obtained, has left for the States. In accordance with the provision contained in the third section of an act of Congress, entitled "An Act to establish a Territorial Government for the Territory of Utah," I am now the Acting Governor of Utah. The recent course of your Administration makes it inconsistent with my sense of duty to longer hold office under you, and I accordingly tender you my resignation.

As I am the only Executive officer in the Territory, I will remain until relieved by my successor, whose arrival I hope will occur speedily.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
FRANCIS H. WOOTTON,
Acting Governor of Utah.

No doubt President LINCOLN will hasten to relieve Gov. WOOTTON, that he may fly, as on the wings of the wind, to strengthen the influence of the new Confederacy in Maryland, ere it be too late.

Last Wednesday the Pony told us of the death of Senator DOUGLAS. The Mormon portion of the community entertain certain hard recollections of the Senator, on account of his "loathsome ulcer" recommendations. So there are no flags at half mast, no mourning appears, no tears are shed, no tokens of respect for the memory of the illustrious Illinoisan are visible, though an old neighbor in Nauvoo days.

BRIGHAM and his company returned from their Southern trip on Saturday evening. On these journeys the Prophet has considerable go-a-head-itiveness; for instance, the three last days of the journey, the travel was about 160 miles. Rather tough work for horses and mules at the latter end of a rapid 600 mile trip.

The party went to the Santa Clara and the Rio Virgin, the Mormon cotton country, as it is south of the Southern rim of the basin, and rejoices in a climate approaching the tropical, at least apparently so, for the hot air from the great Southern desert modifies it sensibly.

The company is enumerated as follows: 48 men, 14 women, 2 children, with 23 carriages, 21 horses, and 42 mules.

It appears that a great amount of preaching, praying, and exhortation was done, principally to the effect that home manufactures are an excellent thing.

Judge CROSBY opened his Court for the First Territorial District, at Manti, San Pete County, a hundred miles south of this city, on the 3d inst. The Territorial Marshal being absent, the venires for grand and traverse juries were placed in the hands of a deputy, Mr. DAVID CANDLAND, the quondam host of the Globe restaurant, in this city, for service. Much to the Judge's vexation, however, when he opened court, instead of juries, he found the returned venires inclosed with a resignatory letter from Deputy Marshal CANDLAND, who, it appears, declined the onerous task of traveling over that extensive and sparsely-populated judicial district for the meager compensation awarded by the extremely economical territorial "fee-bill." The indignant judge was desirous of immediately punishing the contumacious landlord for "contempt," and a warrant was accordingly issued for his arrest. But here was a new difficulty. The county sheriff, it appears, had also resigned, so no proper officer could be found to serve the warrant. Mr. CANDLAND consequently goes at large with impunity, only with the chance of being required to give an account of himself at the next term of court.

There were few cases on the docket; some were settled by the parties interested, some were dismissed through defect of papers, and one case was considered impracticable. After a two days' session, the court adjourned *sine die*.

Judicial matters are also rather flat and insipid in this county. The probate court opened in this city on Monday, and there being but few cases, and those unready, the court adjourned till to-morrow.

A rather noted character in this Territory was called suddenly to his account on Sunday last—Capt. BALLO, a musician, and chief of "Ballo's Band." He died by an apoplectic fit in the evening, having assisted in the choir services in the Tabernacle, morning and afternoon.

Capt. BALLO was a native of Sicily, born in 1805. He landed in New-York in 1825, afterwards served eight years as a musician in the National Army, under Commander CHAUNCEY, at Bedloe's Island, and still later, served three and a half years at West Point.

His body was interred in the cemetery on Monday, the three city bands forming part of the procession to the grave, alternately playing on the way, and giving a parting salute before leaving his remains.

Not only is linseed oil being manufactured in quantity in this city, but Messrs. MITCHELL & PYPER have commenced the manufacture of white-lead—so the Mormons will probably soon make all the paint-stuff they need, excepting coloring ingredients.

Emigration from the States to California begin to pass through our city. Several horse and mule-team trains have enlivened our streets during the week past. Apparently, people and teams are in good condition.

Prospects are bright for a vigorous prosecution of the central overland telegraph enterprise. It is stated that persons residing here have contracted for supplying the needful poles between the South Pass and Ruby Valley, at two dollars per pole, at the points where they are required, the contracts to be executed by an early day. So we shall very soon have instantaneous communication with the East and West, and hear of the stirring "secession" incidents at an earlier hour in the day than they occur.

After several days of provoking threatenings, refreshing showers came down last Friday and Saturday. We have had much wind since, yesterday almost a hurricane, and accompanying dust to a most annoying degree.

NIAGARA FALLS.

Lack of Visitors and Military Enthusiasm at the Falls—Pressing Need of Cavalry in the Army—The Sutler at Fort Monroe—Army Plunder, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CATARACT HOUSE, Niagara, Tuesday, July 2, 1861.

The majestic cataract, as if in scorn of the ephemeral freshets of human passion it is destined to survive, *labitur et labetur in omne volubilis ævum*, and the walls that imprison it, are indifferent to "civic commotions" more raging than those of Rome under Consul METELLUS. But this cannot be said of the surrounding mortals who live by the cataclysm, as army contractors thrive by war. The hotels are mourning their emptiness with all the desolation of Rachel; the hackmen speak their minds with more candor than discretion, about the wickedness of this would-be oppression of their best customers; the thousand objects of art in porcupine quills, moose hair, and fluor spar, languish in their show-cases; the Charon of the Styx lies half the day upon his oars, and reverts with pleasing melancholy to last Summer and BLONDIN; the *Maid of the Mist* disheartened by inaction, disappeared the other day over the hitherto unshot rapids, and dispelled the tradition that there was no exit from the whirlpool: and as the tourist advances toward Table Rock he is accosted by starving *cicerones* as eager as Swiss harpies to conduct him to the Acheron below the Falls. Mr. BARNARD'S Museum is neglected, and a solitary buffalo in his garden might imagine himself in his native wilds, "save those bonds."

If there was nothing at Detroit to remind one of the war, there are certainly no manifestations here of martial ardor, though the discontent of a dull watering-place is as much an evidence of the calamity from which it arises as crape is of death in a family, and in the midst of all this despondency the *aliquid amargi* is revealed by the universal question, "Where is all this to end?"

With you matters seem pointing to a serious collision, in which the position of the Secessionists at Pickens will be reversed. It is you who will have the converging and they the diverging fire. Yet I do not see how you are to manœuvre on a grand scale without cavalry, nor where you are to get cavaliers, the only arm of service in which your opponents are your military superiors. It is certain that in the South eight men out of ten are horsemen, and I question whether two-tenths of the Northern people possess that accomplishment. It is my impression that not more than fifty equestrians a day are to be seen in Central Park, and you can hardly call upon Messrs. ASTOR and BANCROFT to volunteer for dragoon service. In a charge of cavalry no inconsiderable per centage of a squadron are unhorsed without bullet or sabre, and six months drill would only make a tolerable hussar of one unused to the pig-skin. That this defect *must* be remedied is clear to any one conversant with the accounts of battles. It is true that the magnificent cavalry of Austria was disabled by rifled artillery from saving the day at Solferino, and that in all European armies the heavy cavalry of Eylan is being abandoned. But without light-horse I have yet to learn that a battery of any importance has been captured by infantry, and the Crimean legends maintain that had the light brigade been sustained at Balaclava its charge would have been successful.

I am glad to hear no more about the unworthy squabble at Fort Monroe, about sutlers. I feared to find in it the nimble finger of Aristides, not the just, but the thimble-rigger, who after having

...the confidential perfumer of the "old Public Functionary," has become the spa of the jantissimo of the Secretary of War.

You are either engaged in a holy war, a crusade for the maintenance of the right and the vindication of the honor of a great nation, or—as the Southern people are assured, and generally believe—you are prosecuting the most unrighteous and tyrannical aggression upon human rights. Is not the attempt to plunder the nation or the soldier like picking pockets in church, where even the swell-mob usually show forbearance?

MIRABEAU.

THE POTOMAC BRIDGES.

The Danger of the National Army in Virginia.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 2, 1861.

The salvation of an army has often depended on the security of a bridge. The fate of NAPOLEON, at the head of one hundred and fifty thousand veterans, was once placed in imminent peril by the destruction of a bridge over the Danube, and rescued only by that rare genius which appeared always most brilliant when dangers and difficulties were most formidable.

I do not intend to encroach needlessly upon the proper field of our military authorities; but the defence of the National Capital is a subject of such vital consequence to the dignity and honor of the country, that every citizen ought to be justified in using his best efforts, even at the risk of appearing somewhat officious, to shield it against the possibility of capture.

The enlightened officers of the Army, from whom the General in command necessarily receives much of the intelligence which governs his measures, are doubtless fully aware of the immense consequence of preserving their communications across the Potomac; yet the unprofessional public would scarcely suspect that the proper safety of the army now in Virginia, might be seriously imperilled by the partial destruction of one frail wooden bridge, which twenty resolute men could render useless in as many minutes.

There is now really but *one* available bridge by means of which the communications between the forces south of the Potomac, under the command of Gen. MCDOWELL, and the reserves encamped around Washington, can be effectually maintained.

In riding over this structure—the Long Bridge—a few days since, I was admonished by a surly sentinel not to trot my horse. It occurred to me, of course, that if there could be any—the least possible—danger to that structure caused by the smart walk of a single saddle-horse, it would certainly offer but an insecure support for twenty or thirty pieces of artillery, thundering over it, in advance or retreat, at full run. Yet this is the bridge which the army around the Capital will be compelled to cross, in case of any formidable attack on the position of Gen. MCDOWELL, leading to a sudden demand for reinforcements.

If that bridge should be destroyed, the army south of the Potomac would be temporarily isolated, and cut off for a season from the sources of its supplies; and in that condition would be compelled, without support, to sustain the burden of an assault from the concentrated forces of the insurgents.

The Georgetown Aqueduct, in its present condition, is not available for the passage of an army, which could only cross by filing over its towing-path; and though the structure could be made available with but little labor, that little would certainly involve material delay, at a terrible crisis, and possibly lead to fatal confusion.

It seems to me, therefore, that viewing the importance of having at least two chances, in any possible emergency, for getting troops and supplies over the Potomac, this Aqueduct might be advantageously provided with suitable *approaches* on both shores—so that, by drawing off the water, troops of all arms, including artillery, might be conveniently passed through the trunk of the canal.

The Little Falls bridge would not serve to relieve the embarrassment which would result from the interruption of travel by the Long Bridge. It is situated seven miles higher up the Potomac than the Long Bridge, and the roads on the Virginia side connecting the two works are extremely difficult, narrow and circuitous.

Now, I wish to disclaim any intention to deal with this professional question *en militaire*. Nevertheless, there are some views of the situation of the armies now confronting each other beyond the Potomac, which are as obvious to civilians as they can be even to our veteran, patriotic and skillful Commander-in-Chief himself.

There are, apparently, but three courses open to the leader of the insurgent army, which promise any chance of a successful issue.

THUS: He may venture upon a general assault on the whole line, now materially strengthened by isolated fortifications, from Alexandria to the Chain Bridge; but, if he is repulsed, and compelled to retreat—pursued by a victorious enemy—he would be broken and discomfitted, and the cause of treason, in all probability, utterly *ruined*. The *prestige* of the rebellion, under such a blow, would be irrevocably gone.

It would seem, therefore, that the risk of assailing this line, fortified as it is by intrenched redoubts, well supplied with formidable artillery, would be too great even for the reckless traitors who have inaugurated this wicked rebellion.

As an alternative plan, they might prefer to rest on their arms, and await an assault in their own intrenchments at Manasses Junction, and on the broken ground of the tributaries of the Occoquan. But, as it will soon be practicable for the hero of Chippewa and Mexico to place an army of forty thousand men in the rear of that position—cutting off the communications of the rebels with the South—it is not at all probable that they have any intention to wait there until they are thus forced to retreat, and so abandon the prestige of treason without even risking the loss of a battle in its support.

Either of these plans would almost inevitably lead to the prompt destruction of their disloyal forces; and we are forced to suppose, therefore, they will be compelled to adopt some other and more promising expedient.

The only remaining plan which would seem to be practicable, is *to make a false attack by night* upon the entire line of Gen. MCDOWELL—rendering the demonstration so formidable in appearance as to induce him to draw heavily on the reserves in the encampments around Washington; while the *main body* of the rebel army would be pushed forward to some higher point on the Potomac, and crossed over to the Maryland shore by fords, or impromptu bridges, so as to approach the Capital *from the west and north*, where there are no fortifications.

Such an attack, combined with a simultaneous attempt, by secret emissaries established in Washington and Georgetown, to destroy the bridges; and seconded by a revolutionary demonstration in Baltimore—headed by some official traitor not yet arrested there—might, indeed, attain some marked success.

The forces around Washington being thus reduced by the reinforcements sent over the river to repel the false attack—the telegraphs cut, and the bridges destroyed by conspirators here, with Baltimore in open rebellion—the army on this side thus surprised and discouraged by the general panic consequent on its sudden isolation, might possibly be defeated.

Admitting that the success of this move might be only temporary, yet its immediate consequences—the dispersion of Congress and the capture of the officers of the Administration, the seizure of the archives and the occupation of the capital—the command which would be obtained of the communications with Baltimore and Annapolis, the political disturbance of Maryland and the effect which would be produced abroad—would probably, in the eyes of such desperate men, be sufficient motives to justify the daring venture.

It seems to me that this movement, made jointly by the combined forces of the twin traitors—JOHNSON and BEAUREGARD—the moment that Gen. PATTERSON'S command is fairly over the Potomac, affords the best promise of a successful issue of all the plans which would appear to be within the range of possible achievement.

What would be likely to follow—with the bulk of our Army south of the Potomac, and completely cut off by the destruction of the bridges; with the Navy-yard and all its resources in the hands of the rebels, and their cannon planted on all the hills around the capital; with the prestige of victory on their side—is rather a question for military speculation than for the rough guesses of a mere civilian.

It is enough for us to know that the fate of this gallant and loyal army of patriots *ought not to be suffered to depend on the strength of a single bridge*—so frail in itself that the jar of a trotting horse is supposed to endanger its equilibrium—and so open to attack that it may be destroyed by a few bold conspirators at their pleasure—when two or three other substantial temporary bridges—no hostile force interfering—could be placed across the river in as many days.

I am not inclined to credit the rebels with any remarkable strategical qualities, or greatly to apprehend their contemplated assault—come in what shape it may—yet I think it well to look at the attempts which might be made, and to prepare for them with some show of timely and prudent

CAUTION.

The Organ of Plum Gut the Property of the South.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, July 2, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I cannot refrain from expressing my satisfaction with the wise, manly, and patriotic conduct of your journal as contrasted with the editorial course of some of your neighbors and cotemporaries. Its "leaders" of yesterday upon iron-sheathed war vessels and uniforms are worthy of all praise. Whilst you are exerting every effort to instruct and prepare your countrymen for this momentous issue, the *Tribune*, disappointed in love or ambition, has "gone to the bad" as thoroughly as if MR. GREELEY had taken to meat and strong drink; and the *Herald*, with its characteristic and inscrutable malice, is doing its best to bewilder and bedevil our people.

If the character of a newspaper is an index to that of its patrons, and the Micromegas of VOLTAIRE, revisiting the earth should land in New-York to-day, and be shown the *Herald* as an exponent of Republican morals and civilization, he would doubtless turn his steps to the shores of the Baltic, which originally received the planetary emigrant. Can it be said of the readers of the *Herald*, *nascitur a sociis?* Or is its circulation due to the apprehension of BROWN that JONES & ROBINSON, who take it, may become wiser than he? To us in this loyal colony the new varieties of mischievous schemes it evolves daily, for the pretended precipitation of this National quarrel by a foreign war, by the annexation of Canada, the seizure of Cuba, the conquest of Mexico, &c., seem such compounds of ribaldry and blasphemy in the face of the fearful perils that now beset your great Republic, once the hope, and now almost the despair, of nations that we marvel why the office of the paper is not mobbed, and its proprietor treated to tar and feathers, rail-riding, and other Southern diversions, for giving to the people *stones instead of bread, and serpents instead of fish?"*

But it is not my province to complain that Mr. BENNETT, since his last and most reckless somerset, should have not put forth a single useful or patriotic suggestion in his columns. The intemperate violence of which against his former patrons, like all insincere ranting, counteracts the effects of its apparent intention. The *Herald* has done its best to provoke feelings of hostility towards England, and slandered her Government and her people with an insolence and an impertinence of rancor which I take to be negative evidence of the well-known proclivities of its editor for the Court of the Tuileries, where he may have found a reception more soothing to his vanity than on the other side of the channel. I am aware that age and infirmity now protect one upon whom the cane of WEBB, the whip of GRAHAM, and perhaps the boots of others—to say nothing of the pen of FAY—were bestowed in vain, and, were he even less crippled and moth-eaten, one would blush to chastise a coward.

But in the present case, does not your Vicar of Bray bray too loud? I was told a few days since by a citizen of Charleston, who was present at the bombardment of Sumter, 'when your correspondent "Jasper" was locked up in the guard-house, while that of the *Herald* was admitted to the confidence of Gov. PICKENS and Gen. BEAUREGARD, that "it was generally understood that the *Herald* belonged to the South;" "and," added he, "though compelled soon to wear a Northern mask to save his skin, I can see by the way he is perplexing those Yankees, that his loyalty is all a sham and that he belongs to us still."

I am, Sir, your obedient servant and obliged reader,

CANADENSIS.

Military Inhumanity.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At a period like the present, when the gallant youth of our country are battling in defence of our flag and the National honor, any undue display of severity in their superior officers is, to say the least of it, injudicious, but when coarse brutality is used by those placed in exalted positions in our Army, it becomes peculiarly reprehensible, and should be made public, in order that the people, the source of all power, may have an opportunity of pronouncing their verdict upon such heartless conduct as the following plain and brief statement exhibits:

MY son, First Corporal in Company G, Capt. DENIKE, Fifth Regiment, Advance Guard, or, as they are called South, "DURYEE'S Red Devils," was badly wounded in the affair of Big Bethel. He fell, shot through the hip, early in the fight, and after laying two long hours on the field, in due time, after a fatiguing journey of twelve miles over a rough road, in a country wagon, arrived at camp, and was placed in hospital, where he received all the care and attention that professional skill could suggest, and from Col. DURYEE, and the officers of the regiment in general, kindness and delicate attention, which he desires thus publicly to acknowledge, and for which he will ever cherish feelings of the warmest gratitude.

On Friday, 28th ult., being anxious to return, as soon as he could possibly travel, to the comforts of a home and nursing care of a fond mother, he applied to his Colonel for a furlough, who unhesitatingly granted an unconditional one, and also, with his characteristic kindness and forethought, detailed a man with a furlough of eight days to accompany him to New-York. It was necessary that Gen. BUTLER should countersign these furloughs. When presented, he signed my son's, but coarsely refused to sign the other, saying he "would give a furlough to no man," thus leaving my crippled boy, (he was and is still on crutches, and the wounded limb completely powerless,) to get on to New-York the best way he could, with a knapsack on his back of 45 or 50 lbs., and upon the following pass:

RAILWAY AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT,
FORT MONROE, June 28, 1861.

Bay Line Steamer pass T. W. CARTWRIGHT, United States Army, to Baltimore free of charge. Meals and state-room extra. Signed. THOMAS A. SCOTT,
General Manager.

Per G. G. CLAIBORNE, Agent.

Thus the boy was started for home, helpless, without a place to rest his disabled limb, or a mouthful of refreshment, after three weeks' hospital fare; but the officer of the boat kindly paid every attention to him.

I leave the matter with you, Sir, and a discriminating and generous public, to decide whether there is anything to justify treatment such as this to a youth not yet 19, who fell in his first fight.

But his story gained him sympathy and friends throughout all his journey home, and an expression of feeling not at all flattering to the pride of Gen. BUTLER, and prayers were offered for him, which, if answered, would consign him to warmer quarters than the boys had at Bethel.

THOS. W. CARTWRIGHT, Senr.

P. S.—The furloughs were presented by, or in the presence of, the Chaplain of the Regiment.

Michigan and the War.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In readir , the TIMES of Monday last, I noticed in a communication over the signature of "Mirabeau," certain statements which do the authorities and people of this State great injustice, and which I beg leave to correct.

Your correspondent seeks to convey the impression that in this State nothing is being done, and that nothing has been done, to put down the rebellion and war waged by the traitors of the South against the Constitution and the Union. That while New-England, New-York, and the strong young West, have sent forth their thousands of brave and patriotic freemen to the battle, the Peninsula State has remained idle and inactive in the cause. "Mirabeau" has been South, and therefore is not expected to be very well informed in regard to what has been done in this part of the Republic. He must, I think, have come from Chicago in the night, and have slept very soundly at that, in order not to have seen or heard the preparations which are going on to assist the Government in the present crisis.

We of Michigan feel that our State has done her duty thus far, and we *know* that she will persevere to the end. Four regiments have already gone from this State to the seat of war, thoroughly equipped and ready for duty. We believe that our volunteers will compare favorably with those of any other State, both as regards the discipline and character of the men, and the skill and efficiency of their officers. It should be remembered that the first soldiers that arrived in Washington from the West were from Michigan, and that Col. WILCOX, of our First Regiment, received the first sword surrendered by a rebel officer.

There are now organized in this State *three* more regiments, waiting anxiously the call of the Government to take the field. Our Legislature has appropriated a million of dollars to carry on the war, beside nearly an equal amount has been raised by private subscription. But more than this, this State has done what *no other* State has done. A camp of instruction has been established at Fort Wayne, near this City, where are assembled all the officers of the three remaining regiments. Some of the States have sent unskillful officers to the field, whose blunders have been disastrous to the National cause. Michigan is determined that no officer shall go with her troops who is not fully competent to do his duty. The strictest discipline is observed at the camp, and its benefits will, I have no doubt, be fully realized when the officers now there shall be summoned to the field.

The people of Michigan are as patriotic and as truly devoted to the Union as the people of any State, and when we consider her wealth and population we shall all agree that she has done her duty equally well as any other.

AGRICOLA.

DETROIT, Tuesday, July 2, 1861.

Financial Embarrassments South.

The Mobile *Register and Advertiser* (recently united) of the 17th of June, contains an article on financial transactions in the bogus Confederacy. The following are the essential parts of the article:

"It happens occasionally in all commercial communities that a period of embarrassment and difficulty arises which spreads a gloom on all its operations, and makes the most energetic pause till they can see some light by which the darkness may be dissipated and encouragement given to the prosecution of their legitimate enterprises. Such is the present position of the merchants and mechanics of Mobile.

The payment by the Confederacy for all work done for the Government is in Treasury notes and in the notes of the interior Banks, the first of which are sold at seven per cent. discount, and the latter at twelve to fifteen per cent., as they are not receivable at our Banks, and consequently are refused by the mechanics and tradespeople. This, in connection with the refusal of the Banks here to put out their own notes on any securities which can be offered, has so embarrassed the whole community, that a settled gloom rests upon all its operations, and no one seems to know what course to pursue.

The Treasury Department of the Confederacy may very properly desire, under no circumstances, to receive or pay out any other than the constitutional currency of the country, which can never be less than gold or silver, or bills which are of specie paying banks, and yet, while they have $180,000 in coin in the Bank of Mobile and the Southern Bank of this city, they are refusing to pay those who have made contracts with them for specie currency in anything but their Treasury notes, which cannot be counted in money or in the paper of the banks of the interior, while they are at the same time demanding from the suspended banks that they shall pay coin, or its equivalent, for all their notes which may in any way come into the Treasury.

Now, whether this state of things has been brought upon us by the policy or necessities of the Treasury Department, the fact is that all are embarrassed by the fact that we have upon us two kinds of currency—one of specie paying banks, which are constantly decreasing in their amount by the payment of coin and entire withdrawal from circulation, while the other currency of suspended banks and Treasury notes is fast increasing upon us, and is at present unavailable for the payment of any of the necessary purchases of the mechanic and laborer, and subjects all that take it to heavy loss, while those who buy, even at ten and fifteen per cent. find no way of disposing of it to advantage. The planters, who might perhaps assist in its circulation in the country, require that any balances due them by the factors shall be remitted them in gold or silver coin, which they will hoard up till the end of the war or until such time as they shall be able by the use of it to purchase negroes at such diminished prices as will induce them to part with it. It is said that in this way some three to four millions of specie have been drawn from our city Banks, and may be safely buried till it can be used at a time when the necessity of the people are ripe for large sacrifices of their property to obtain it."

LAW REPORTS.

The Power of the Common Council to Fix a License Fee upon City Railroad Cars.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Ingraham.

The Mayor, &c., vs. *The Second-avenue Railroad Company.*—This case has been once or twice stated in the TIMES, and the opinion of the Chief Justice was given in the issue of Sunday. The following is the opinion of Justice SUTHERLAND, concurring:

SUTHERLAND, J.—I look upon the question raised by the demurrer in this case, as a question of property, of vested rights, resting on or secured by grant or contract.

The resolutions and agreement set up in the defendants' answer were in effect the grant of a valuable franchise, or property. The agreement was not only in effect, but in form a contract; and the franchise, which is the subject of it, is as much within the protection of the Constitution as any other property or right resting on or derived from contract. (Dartmouth College *vs.* Woodward, 11 Wheaton, 511.)

The question of the power of the Common Council, independent of the State Legislature, to make this grant or contract is not in this case—it is not raised by the demurrer. This action for the penalty of $50 under the ordinance of the 31st of December, 1858, affirms, or at least assumes, the right of the defendants to run their cars, and to enjoy, or exercise, the franchise originally granted by paying the license fees exacted by that ordinance.

The question of the right of the original grantees to assign to the defendants, is not in the case. This action affirms, or at least assumes, the right of the original grantees to assign, for it assumes the present right of the defendants to run their cars under the original grant or contract by paying the license fees and taking out the certificates of license.

The franchise granted is of course held by the defendants, and is to be enjoyed by them, upon the terms and conditions specified in the grant or contract; and I think the question in the case really is whether from the grant, contract, or agreement itself, it can fairly be inferred that the plaintiff intended to reserve the right, thereafter, at any time, and from time to time, to impose the payment of these license fees without limitation as to amount, and thus impair, if not utterly destroy, the franchise granted.

But it is suggested, that irrespective of the terms and conditions of the contract, the plaintiffs had a right to impose the payment of these license fees—that the ordinance imposing them was and is an act of legislation—that the plaintiffs cannot grant away their right of legislation—that the grant to the assignors of the defendants of the franchise in question must be presumed to have been made subject to the right thereafter to impose the payment of those license fees as a legislative act; and the cases of the Brick Presbyterian Church *vs.* the Mayor, &c., (5 Cowen, 538) and of Coates *vs.* the Mayor, &c., (7 Cowen, 585,) are referred to as sustaining this principle.

I do not doubt that grants of property or franchises by the City Corporation must be deemed to be made and received subject to the right of future municipal police regulations, the same as if granted by an individual; and this is the principle established by the cases in 5th and 7th Cowen.

In the case in 5th Cowen, the ordinance prohibiting the use of the premises as a cemetery was strictly a municipal law or police regulation, authorized by an act of the Legislature. But suppose the ordinance, instead of prohibiting the use of the premises as a cemetery, had imposed a license fee of fifty dollars for each body thereafter to be interred in the premises, would the Court have held such an ordinance a repeal of the covenant for quiet enjoyment? I think not. No one can fail to see, I think, that such a decision would have done violence to justice and the Constitution by destroying the contract between the parties.

No doubt the grant of a ferry franchise would be deemed to be made subject to such future municipal police regulations or laws as the public safety or health might require; and an ordinance absolutely prohibiting the use of the ferry during the prevalence of an infectious or contagious disease, might be justly held not at all to interfere with the covenant for quiet enjoyment in the lease or grant of the ferry. But would the City corporation, after leasing a ferry for a certain term, at a certain rent, have a right to impose a license fee of fifty dollars for each ferry boat used? It is plain it would not, independent of the contract. And yet it appears to me that that is the precise question in this case, irrespective of the express terms and conditions of the contract.

The distinction must be taken between a general municipal law or ordinance for the public safety or good, and a law (if you choose to so call it) or ordinance for the pecuniary benefit of the City Corporation as a legal entity or person capable of granting property, and entering into a contract with reference to it. No doubt the City Corporation has power to impose a license fee for the use of public carriages; but the question is, whether, after having licensed a public carriage for a certain fee for a certain term, or for a certain term without the payment of any fee, it has the right during the term to impose the condition of the payment of an additional license fee in the former case, or of any license fee in the latter case, without having reserved such rights. Plainly not, if the license is deemed to be a valid subsisting contract.

I presume public lands might in effect be granted by an act of Congress or of the State Legislature without the formality of a patent or other instrument. Of course, such lands after the grant would be taxable by general laws imposing taxes. But could Congress or the State Legislature, by a special law, impose as a condition of enjoying the lands so granted, the payment of a certain annual sum of money as rent or as a tax for the use of the land? I think not, although the act of Congress or of the Legislature would not be in the form of a grant or contract.

The question whether the plaintiffs, independent of the act of 1854, affirming the grant to the defendants' assignors, is not in this case.

The right to revoke the grant itself is one thing; the right to affirm it, or at least to assume its existence, and at the same time to impair or destroy its value, is another thing. I am free to say, however, that I do not see upon what principle it could be claimed that the grant could be revoked at the mere will of the Corporation.

If the plaintiffs have a right to impose a license fee of $50 for each car, they have a right to impose a license fee of $5,000 for each car, and thus they could utterly destroy their own executed gift, if no consideration was paid for the grant. Or if a consideration and a large one was paid, they could thus, under the form of a license fee, exact such other and further consideration as they saw fit.

I presume that an executed gift can no more be revoked or repudiated than a bargain and sale. Besides, if the grant could originally have been called a gift, the defendants under it have built their road, it must be assumed, at large expense, and thus they have a large vested interest under the grant.

Upon the whole, upon the grounds which have been above barely suggested, I am of the opinion that the plaintiffs' right to recover in this action must rest exclusively upon the terms and conditions of the written contract; and as I agree with Judge CARDOZO in his construction of the written contract, I also concur in the conclusion to which he has arrived, that the order of the Special Term should be affirmed and the complaint dismissed, with costs.

The dissenting opinion of Justice INGRAHAM will soon follow.

Appeal in the Blankman Will Case.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Matter of the Probate of the Will of June A. Blankman.—The heirs at law in this case have appealed from the decision of the Surrogate, admitting the will to probate. The heirs at law have also appealed in the case of the will of Wm. H. Morehout.

WILLS ADMITTED.

The following wills have been admitted to probate: William Williams, L. Wines, E. A. Clark, Jane Shephard, John Donohue, F. Redenberger, J. D. Hurston, W. H. Levy, Ann Burhous, C. A. Kimball, Edward Owens, James Morkey, C. Van Varick, Margaret Ward, John Connolly, F. P. V. Leilhort, Gilbert Allen, Hannah Allen, Nancy Lestore, C. M. Boron, Wm. G Breese. The following, although contested, have also been admitted: Wm. H. Morehout, Joseph Goodwin, Richard Sands, Robert S. Peck.

James Morkey's will left $500 to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum in Prince-street.

An Alleged Panel Thief.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Matter of Julia Wright.—In this case the prisoner applied to be discharged upon *habeas corpus*, alleging that she was wrongfully detained. It appears that Julia was charged with complicity in robbing one John D. Pierson of $20, by means of the panel game. She was detained by a Justice of the Peace, as alleged, upon the statement of Pierson. The Court granted her discharge.

Shipmasters and Owners.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Edward R. Wanderer vs. *Thomas R. Foster et als.*—This was an action by the master of the ship *Flora*, to recover a balance of $3,787 90, claimed to be due him for wages and disbursements, during a three years' voyage of the ship. The master claimed that he had rendered his accounts and vouchers, and as alleged, the defendants refused to pay him, or to point out their objections to the account. The defendants therefore deny the whole account, and set up various counter claims, the principal one being that the master had brought the vessel home in ballast, instead of bringing home a cargo, which, it is alleged, he might have done with every facility. The motion is now made to compel the defendants to point out the portions of the account objected to, and to set up fully the items of the counter-claim. Decision reserved.

D. B. Eaton, for plaintiff; Charles Benedict, for defendant.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, a motion was made to quash the indictment against Dr. ERNEST BAGNIASKI, formerly a surgeon in the Austrian army, for forgery. The Doctor was formerly put on trial for false pretences, in defrauding a midwife of a large sum of money, but was acquitted on technical grounds. As the fraud was accompanied by the utterance of worthless paper as security, a new indictment was found against the Doctor for forgery, which is now sought to be quashed on technical grounds. The motion was argued by Mr. Clegg for the prisoner, and by the District Attorney for the Government, and a decision was reserved.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

HOFFMAN, J.—*Gregory* vs. *Gregory.*—Judgment for plaintiff for $18,942 55, as of the 1st October, 1860. Each party pay their own costs.

ROBERTSON, J.—*Corlies* vs. *Lyman, &c.*—Motion for new trial granted, on payment of costs by plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

CLERKE, J.—*Garner* vs. *Bank State of New-York.*—Case settled.

Worson vs. *Foster.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 6, 1861.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Cou	85⅜	
34,000	do	85¾	
6,000	U. S. 5s, '74. Cou	79	
17,000	Treas. 12 ₱ c. N	102	
1,000	Treas. 11 ₱ c. N	101¼	
1,000	Ill. Cen. 8s '60. 15		
17,000	Tenn. 6s, '90.	37⅞	
5,000	do	s20	37⅝
5,000	do	s30	37⅜
15,000	do	b30	38
68,000	do		38
5,000	do		38⅛
1,000	Va. State 6s		46¾
9,000	do		46
1,000	do		45¾
12,000	N. Car. State 6s		51
6,000	do		50¾
43,000	Missouri 8s. 6s		38
18,000	do		38⅛
1,000	do		38⅜
1,000	Mo. 6s loa to H. & St. Jos. R.		47
1,000	do		46
1,000	Ia. State 6s		53
1,000	N. Y. Central 6s	90	
5,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	96⅜	
5,000	Erie R. 1st M. B.	101¼	
1,000	Bud. R. R. C. Bds.	68	
3,000	M. C. 8 ₱ c. B. old	89	
4,000	M. C. 8 ₱ c. 1st m. S. F. C. B.		92
1,000	C. & N.W. 1st m		33½
1,000	N. J. C. 1st mtge		104
48	Continental B'k		64
10	Penn. Coal Cm'y		78
50	do		78¼
5	Pacific M. S. Co		71
50	do	s10	71¾
12	N. Y. Cen. R.		73¾
175	do		73⅞
350	do	s10	73¾
100	Erie Railroad	s50	32¾
30	Hudson Riv. R.		32
25	Harlem Railroad		9¾
50	Ill. Cen. R. Sc.	b0	65¼
100	do	s30	64¾
150	do	c	65¼
500	do		65¾
4	Clev. Col & Cin. R.		97
200	Gal. & Chi. R.	s10	60¾
250	do	s30	60¾
595	do		61
160	do	s60	60
50	do	s10	61
50	do	s15	61
400	do	s5	61¼
450	Clev. & Toledo R.		24
40	Chi. & Rock I. R.		34½

MONDAY, July 8—A. M.

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury is received by Wall-street with eminent satisfaction. Its first effect is to advance the market credit of the old loans of the Government, while no less a sum than *two hundred and forty million dollars* is applied for, to be added to the Public Debt of the United States during the fiscal year upon which we are now entering. This favorable effect, we have reason to believe, will be increased rather than diminished, the more closely this able and business-like budget of Mr. CHASE is looked into. The directness with which he states the wants of the Treasury, no less than his clear-headed arrangement of the ways and means of supplying them, will at once commend the Report to financial confidence, and so elevate the Public Credit, as to render success in negotiation sure and reasonably economical. Of course much will depend upon the prompt and unstinted sanctions of Congress. If that body will only bring to the consideration of its Money bills the same bold and comprehensive view of the extraordinary necessities of the Government in the vigorous prosecution of the present War, for its supremacy at home, and its undivided power and credit in the great family of nations, together with the same generous confidence in the readiness of the People to spend and be spent in the support of THE CAUSE—whether by direct or indirect taxation; whether by contributing to the permanent Funded Stocks or temporary Loans, which Mr. CHASE has asked for—we doubt not that the National Credit will rise to the emergency, and at once become, from the very magnitude of the sums required, the first object of support and conservatism to every loyal citizen in the country, whether of moderate means or liberal wealth.

The figures and suggestions of the Secretary are involved in no obscurity of detail or verbiage. They are immediately directed to the fiscal year 1861-'62. The ordinary wants of the year, founded on existing laws and appropriations, and upon the increased charge for interest on the Public Debt, are stated at about $80,000,000, say $79,887,849, including $5,000,000 toward the liquidation of the principal of the existing debt. These, he insists, should be met by taxation, direct and indirect. The indirect system has been the established policy of the Government. From this he proposes no permanent departure. But, after raising the Customs revenue $20,000,000 by War duties upon Sugar, Coffee and Tea, and $7,000,000 by other convenient and equitable alterations of the Tariff, he deems it imprudent to rely, in this year of depression in business and moderate imports, on more than $57,000,000 from Customs, to which he adds $3,000,000 from Lands and Miscellaneous sources. For $20,000,000 he would rely on direct taxation for a single year, believing that the future revival of business will give the Department all of $80,000,000 from Customs, ordinary and extraordinary, as above. The mode of direct taxation is left to the adjustment of Congress. A two-mill tax upon the wealth, real and personal, of the loyal States, would produce $21,800,056; or a tax of three mills on the real wealth of these States would produce $22,891,580; or a tax of one and a quarter mills on the real and personal wealth of all the States would produce $20,128,667.

The extraordinary or War estimates of the War and Navy Departments are to raise the annual expenditure of the fiscal year to about $320,000,000—say $318,579,581—or $240,000,000 in excess of the proposed current Ways and Means of the year, which sum Mr. CHASE proposes to raise by way of Public Loan. His plans of negotiation are three in number, and simple in detail, and are stated without the expression of his particular preference for either over the other—all being predicated upon the feasibility of negotiation and circulation at the par value, as follows:

1. Three-year Treasury or Exchequer Bills, bearing 7.30 ₱ cent., for the convenience of calculation at 20 cents on the $1,000, or 2 cents on the $100, per diem, interest payable semi-annually, to be distributed on popular subscription throughout the country, to the extent, if need be, of *one hundred millions*.

2. A thirty-year Funded Stock, in Federal or Sterling denominations, inscribed or coupon, bearing 7 ₱ cent., not to exceed *one hundred millions*.

3. One-year Treasury Notes for popular circulation, and for the convenience in the receipts and disbursements of the Government, of the denomination of $10 and $20, and upward, to bear the rate of 3.65 ₱ cent. per annum, to the amount, if need be, of *fifty millions*; or, if deemed preferable, a popular circulation to the same amount, redeemable at all times, on demand, and to bear no interest. The rate of 3.65 ₱ cent. was the one adopted by Mr. Secretary WALKER through the Mexican War, and is the equivalent of one cent per diem on each $100, or one mill per diem on each $10 bill.

The present unexhausted Loan authority of the Department is stated to be

On Treasury Bills, act of June, 1860	$13,978,000
Less issued to Public creditors at par	900,000
Subject to issue July 1	$13 078,000
Loan Act of March, 1861	10,000,000
Together—limited to 6 ₱ cent. interest	$23,078,000

Since the 4th of March the Secretary appears to have borrowed under the act of February, 1861:

On 6 ₱ cent. Stock	$15,316,000
On Treasury Bills 6 ₱ cent	1 634,000
Being the balance authorized by that act	$17,000,000
And on Treasury Bills, as above, under act of June, 1860	900 000
Total	$17,900,000
And he has paid off on old Treasury Bills maturing	3,488 000
Increase of Public Debt since March 4	$14,412,000
Present Public Debt of the United States	$90,867,828

The Trade at New-York of the past week was again on a large scale, in the way of receipts and exports of Domestic Produce, though, in consequence of advices from England, at lower rates for Grain and Flour. The business in Imports is on a moderate scale in the Dry Goods line, while some animation is shown in the staple articles of General Foreign Merchandise, such as Sugars, Teas, and Coffee, owing to the prospect of an early War tax, as recommended by Secretary CHASE, and fully anticipated by the public generally. Sugars at present bear ⅞ ₱ cent. ₱ lb., on the raw article, and the proposal is to raise the duty to 2½ cents the pound. The apprehension that the change may be applied to the large stock of Cuba Sugars now in Bond, is inducing the Importers to pay the present duty, which they do in 6 ₱ cent. Treasury paper, at 98¼@99 ₱ cent., so as to withdraw their previous entries from Bond. There is no present duty on Teas or Coffee. The proposal is to levy a duty of 15 cents the pound on Black Tea; 20 cents on Green Tea, and 5 cents the pound on Coffee. The market for Money continues dull, in the absence of employment on improved mercantile paper and stock collateral, and it will be found in the Bank statement to be made up this afternoon that the further considerable sum of $1,500,000 has been voluntarily paid off since the previous weekly report. The actual line of Loans and Discounts, including the large advances heretofore made on Government Securities, is believed not to exceed *one hundred and ten millions*, although the average, as on the statement, will be something larger. And at the same time the Specie average has probably been increased upwards of $3,000,000, say to $45,250,000, against $42,078,000 last Monday, while the actual stock of Bullion in Bank to-day, from the rising nature of the average, is over *forty-six millions*. The receipts from Europe and California during the week were $2,750,000, and the disbursements from the Sub-Treasury, over its receipts, amount to $1,123,000, a good portion of which, though paid out by way of interest on the Public Debt held in Europe, went into Bank, and was remitted for in Exchange, at 106½@106¾ ₱ cent., causing the rate on London to advance ½ ₱ cent. and to leave off 106¾@107 ₱ cent. for Bankers' bills, and 105½@106½ for the various grades of Merchant bills.

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $1,878,323, against $4,592,676 same week last season. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amount to $3,235 516, against $1,898,669 same week last season. No Export clearances of Specie are reported. The same week last year showed an Export of $1,171,861.

COURSE OF THE STOCK-EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ₱ cent. Stock of U. S. of 1861	85⅛@85¼	85¼@85½	85½
New-York Central	74@73⅞	74
New-York and Erie	22⅜@22⅛	
Reading	33¼@33¼	
Rock Island	35@34⅛	
Michigan Guaranteed	27¼@27	
Michigan Southern	12⅜@12	
Michigan Central	44¼@43	
Toledo	24⅛@24¼	
Galena	61@60½@61⅜	
Illinois Central	67@65¼	
Panama	104@106	
Pacific Mail	69¾@71@68¾@70½	
Missouris	38⅛@37⅞@38⅜	
Virginias	43¾@47@46	
Tennessees	37⅛@38⅜	
Hudson River	33@32⅛	
Harlem Preferred	24¼@23	
Burlington and Quincy	56@55	
Harlem, Common	10¼@9¾	

The principal activity on the Stock Exchange past week, was in the Border State Stocks, and near the close in National Securities, the old issues of which—particularly the 5 ₱ Cents,—improved 1@1½ ₱ cent. Of the Border State Stocks, the aggregate sales of the week again foot up about $1,500,000, the supplies coming, as heretofore, mainly from the Banking Departments of Illinois and Wisconsin in rapid liquidation of their discredited currency. The heaviest sales were in Tennessees, which finally closed nearly one ₱ cent. higher than the previous week. Some English orders

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 8, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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To Our City Readers.

The very large and steadily increasing circulation of the TIMES gives constant occasion for remonstrance as to the tardiness with which it is delivered to subscribers in New-York and Brooklyn. The attention of the proprietors has for some time been directed to obviating this defect. They are now enabled to announce that in the course of a few days such arrangements will be perfected as will cause a much earlier delivery of the entire morning edition, and thus remove all ground of complaint.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—COMEDY, PANTOMIME, DRAMA AND FARCE—PROF. ANDERSON—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—ROTHERMEL'S "PICTURE FOR THE TIMES," AND MUSICAL SOIREE.

GOUPIL'S, No. 792 Broadway—Church's Painting "THE NORTH"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund

NEWS OF THE DAY.

§ That military operations of a decisive character will be much longer delayed seems improbable, in view of the active movements heurly occurring, which can have no other object in view. Since Friday last upwards of thirty rifled cannon have been sent into Virginia, besides other important paraphernalia of war; and in addition to the great body of troops already there, the New York Thirty-eighth and Greene's United States Battery went over yesterday, the Second Rhode Island was expected to go last night, and the New-York Twenty-third is under orders to move over this morning. The intrenchments across the Potomac are now almost entirely completed, and the batteries of flying artillery are taking their places at the right, left and centre of the lines, preparatory to a general advance. We may expect soon to hear stirring news from our Army opposite Washington.

There is no doubt that the War Department has received such intelligence of the strengthening of the rebel force near Martinsburgh, as to induce the sending of reinforcements to Gen. PATERSON immediately, in anticipation of a general battle. Col. LAMON yesterday reached Washington in a special train from Martinsburgh, and had private interviews with the President and the military authorities. Subsequently the New-York Fifth and Twelfth Regiments left by rail for Martinsburgh, and a dispatch received in Boston orders the Second Massachusetts Regiment, commanded by Col. GERDON, to report to Gen. PATERSON at once. Reports were prevalent at the Capital, last night, that a battle had already been fought, but they proved to be unfounded, as the Government had no such informatiou.

Another skirmish has occurred in Western Virginia, the results of which are represented to be quite important. Gov. WISE, with a body guard of fifty men under a Capt. PATTON, was fired upon by a company of native Union men near Sissionville, and forty of the guard are reported to have been killed, and WISE and PATTON mortally wounded. There appears to be no doubt that such a skirmish occurred, but the report relative to Gov. WISE needs confirmation. In fact, it is probably too good to be true. There seems to be little doubt that a battle of importance will soon take place between Gen. MCCLELLAN'S forces and the rebels at Laurel Hill, commanded by GARNETT. The advance guard of the National forces was yesterday within a mile of the enemy, and Gen. MCCLELLAN was rapidly bringing up his men preparatory to action.

An authentic account from Fortress Monroe, of the affair between a party of Hawkins' Zouaves and a considerable force of rebels, has reached us. The statement that six of the Zouaves were killed proves to have been erroneous. They numbered thirty men, under command of Capt. HAMMELL, and encountered the rebels, infantry and cavalry, some distance from Newport's News. Shots were exchanged, and three of the enemy—two officers and one private—were killed, when Capt. HAMMELL deemed it prudent to retire, which he did, without loss. Strong batteries are now being erected in the direction of Newmarket Bridge.

VALLANDIGHAM, the recreant Ohio Congressman, visited the Ohio regiments across the Potomac yesterday, and was received with such decided marks of distavor that he was forced to leave for fear of violence. He was hung in effigy, and on taking his departure was pelted with onions and other missiles.

Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, yesterday visited some of the troops on the Virginia side of the Potomac, and was received with the most decided demonstrations of respect and admiration. He made two speeches, which are represented to have wrought the men up to the highest pitch of enthusiasm.

The Missouri State Legislature, in accordance with an official call, will assemble at Jefferson City on the 22d inst. The whereabouts of Governor JACKSON is not yet definitely ascertained. The National troops, however, continue to assemble in Southwestern Missouri, in anticipation of a raid from Arkansas.

The De Kalb Regiment, raised under the auspices of the Union Defence Committee, and one of the finest which have offered their services to the Government, will leave for the seat of war to-day, from Pier No. 2, North River, after a parade through the City from their encampments, at Hamilton Park and Conrad's. This regiment has a Zouave troop attached, composed of picked men, which it will be well for the rebels to steer clear of.

Our advices from Utah are to the 14th of June. FRANCIS H. HOOTTAN, former Secretary of the Treasury, and Acting Governor in the absence of Governor CUMMING, who left for Georgia some time ago, resigned his position on the 5th of June, in a letter addressed to the President, alleging as a reason, that he could not consistently hold office under an Administration whose acts he could not approve. He expressed his readiness, however, to perform the duties of the office until he is released by the appointment of a successor, which will no doubt speedily be done. BRIGHAM YOUNG had returned from his trip to the Southern part of the Territory, having visited Santa Clara and Rio Virgin Counties, with a view to ascertaining their capacity for the production of cotton. Emigration from the States to California was beginning to pass through Great Salt Lake City. The Central Overland Telegraph enterprise was being vigorously prosecuted, and the Mormons soon expected to have daily bulletins of events in the East.

The concurring opinion of Justice SUTHERLAND, in the case of the Mayor, &c., *vs.* The Second Avenue Railroad, brought to recover a fine for not taking out a Corporation license, is published in the law column. An appeal is taken from the decree of the Surrogate, admitting to probate the will of AUGUSTA J. BLANKMAN. The appeal is, of course, taken by the blood relations, or heirs-at-law.

The Stock Market was active and higher on State and Government Securities, on Saturday, and closed generally firm in the afternoon. Missouris, 38⅜; New-York Central, 74 ⅜ cent.; Exchange firm at 106¼@107 ⅜ cent. on London.

The Treasury Report.

The telegraph has brought us the more interesting portions of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury; omitting, however, several important details, needed for its perfect understanding. When received in full, we may present the subject with more precision.

For the present, it is enough to state, in general terms, that the sum needed for the current fiscal year, commencing June 30, 1861, will be $318,519,581, or in round numbers *three hundred and twenty millions.* The ordinary yearly expenses of the Government, as appropriated by the last Congress, absorb $66,000,000 of this amount. The remaining $254,000,000 will be needed for the war, including $9,000,000 for interest on monies to be borrowed during the year, and $5,000,000 as the commencement of a Sinking Fund, for the eventual extinguishment of the principal.

The report of Secretary CHASE states the expense of the War Department at $180,-296,397, and of the Navy Department at $30,609,520, being $210,905,817 for both. A considerable portion of the difference between this $210,905,817 and the $254,000,000 above estimated will doubtless be required to meet the irregular and improvident expenditures incurred between the President's Proclamation and the 30th of June last, the commencement of the fiscal year. We renew the expression of our earnest hope, that some Member of Congress will be found willing to cause these expenditures, in all their details, to be fully investigated now while the matter is fresh. We are emphatically admonished by the unequaled magnitude of the sums before us, much of which must be levied without delay by taxes on the people, that the Government cannot begin the work of retrenchment and reform one moment too soon.

The bold and vigorous manner in which Secretary CHASE proposes to meet these enormous demands has given universal satisfaction. He has proved himself fully adequate to the emergency by proposing a sound, conservative and statesmanlike policy, which needs only the sanction of Congress to place the public credit on an immovable basis. It may be summed up in a word. *No money is to be borrowed to pay interest.* The debt is not to be compounded; but *adequate and certain revenues* are to be created, and promptly and punctually applied to the payment of the interest and the gradual extinguishment of the principal.

We give the very words of the Secretary. They deserve to be written in letters of gold, for, in the mere saving of needless depreciation of the public securities, they will keep tens, if not fifties of millions in the public treasury.

"In every sound system of finance," says he, "adequate provision by TAXATION for the prompt discharge of all ordinary demands, for the punctual payment of the interest on loans, and for the *creation* of a *gradually increasing fund* for the redemption of the principal, is *indispensable.* Public credit can only be created by public faith, and public faith can only be maintained by an economical, energetic and prudent administration of public affairs, and by the prompt and punctual fulfillment of every public obligation."

Financial doctrines like these, duly manifested by acts, safely carried England through her giant struggle of twenty years with the first NAPOLEON. They will assuredly carry the credit of the American Union, without spot or blemish, to the end of the present rebellion.

The Report of the Secretary points out several subjects for taxation fully adequate to the purpose, but we must reserve their examination for future remark. It is enough for the present to know that the able and upright manager of the National finances has thus early and clearly announced the fundamental duty of providing a solid basis for the National credit.

Confiscation of Rebel Estates.

In estimating the cost of the war that the National Government is now waging for its own existence against a most nefarious insurrection, our people are sometimes startled by the vast amount of money needed, and insidious traitors among us intrude the inquiry, Is the reduction of the Southern hostility to the Government really worth the immense sum that will be required? But the loyal citizens of the country have not shrunk from the task of suppressing the rebellion, great as the task is, and although it may cost four hundred or six hundred millions of dollars, or even double these sums; and they have not stopped to consider whether the whole amount of the immense war debt will have to be paid out of the property and resources of the loyal States alone.

At this time, therefore, it may be encouraging to the country to be reminded that by the law and usage of nations it is entirely legitimate to make the property of the citizens of the rebel States, whose wickedness has provoked this war, pay the whole debt incurred by the Nation in restoring the supremacy of the Constitution and laws. That it will be just to inflict a penalty on treason, no one can deny; and the country will demand the recognition of this principle, partially, if not to its full extent, by a special impost on the property of those traitors who have plunged the Government into its present enormous outlays.

The debts incurred by the Confederate States for the support of their conspiracy and revolt, are clearly without law and void, and will be so treated by all National Courts. They will not, therefore, be a charge upon the property of the people of the seceded States when the Union is restored, or rather when the National jurisdiction over them is resumed. It will be within the ability, then, of the disloyal States to make up to the National Government the losses they have occasioned it; and the very revenues they have devised—the export duty on cotton, and the direct taxes they will lay—may be properly diverted by the National Congress from the support of treason to the extinguishment of the Nation's war debt. The export duty on cotton will thus become a permanent regulation of American commerce; and as the English people, who are its chief purchasers, have no fault to find with the imposition of this duty by the rebels themselves, it is not to be supposed that they will complain if it is adopted and continued as a settled policy of the National Government.

It would not be at all amiss for the National Government, in the exercise of its rightful power, to confiscate the property of rebels, to lay a special tax on that species of property in the seceded States that has, more than any other, been the cause of the present civil war. The rebellion was nominally inaugurated for the protection of slave property. It has practically destroyed it. The only safety of slave property now lies in the restoration of the Constitution and Union. It is most fit, therefore, that the property that has caused the rebellion should be specially taxed to pay the expense it has occasioned. And it can well afford to do so, in view of the fact that the money now expending by the Nation is the absolute salvation of the property in question.

Mr. Secretary CHASE very properly presents this whole subject to the consideration of Congress, in his admirable report on the Treasury. He says that "the property of those engaged in insurrection, or in giving aid and comfort to the insurgents, may properly be made to contribute to the expenditure made necessary by their criminal misconduct. As a part of the punishment due to the guilt of involving the Nation in the calamities of civil war, and thereby bringing distress upon so many innocent citizens, Congress may justly provide for the forfeiture of the whole or a part of the estates of offenders, and for the payment of the proceeds into the public treasury."

It is obviously the policy to confiscate only a part, and not the whole, of the estates of the masses of the people found in arms against the Government. The object is not to crush the industry of the South, but to punish. The leaders, to be sure, should have nothing left to them—perhaps not even their mischievous lives; but the more innocent people, who have been deceived into a participation of their crimes, may be spared to repent, and redeem the country, by honest industry, from the debt they have brought upon it.

We hope Congress will not hesitate to pass suitable laws at once embodying the principles herein embraced. It will strengthen the loans proposed by the Government, to have it assured that they will rest upon the pledged wealth of the entire Union—of thirty-four States, and thirty millions of people. And it will greatly cheer the loyal States and their citizens to know, by the enacted laws and resolves of the American Congress, that the whole debt of $400,000,000, now to be incurred by the Government to suppress treason, can and will be drawn ultimately, every dollar of it, from the property and industry of those whose wicked acts have made the expenditure necessary.

Another Want of the Rebels.

Why Brigadier BRAGG encamped before Fort Pickens these three weary months, while great reinforcements have been thrown into it, and its armament has been made complete, and a fleet has been added to its defences, has not made the long threatened attack, is one of those anomalies which puzzles others than London correspondents. The reason, we are taught to believe, is extremely simple. The South, by the confession of its journals and leaders, is almost destitute of gunpowder. It has men, and courage, and guns; it has no objection to sacrificing that pure Southern blood which we of the North, unworthy, seek to spill; it is not holding back in the hope of a compromise; nor has any angel of mercy spiked the eager cannon. None, indeed, of the manifold reasons which have been interpleaded to account for the indisposition of ex-Capt. BRAGG to spend a little more grape, or shell, or round shot, meets the case. It is simply the want of the fatal grain which brings all things to a pause. The holiday bombardment of Fort Sumter cost the very life blood of the rebel warfare. Fifty or a hundred tons of gunpowder are not to be had on demand at the retail groceries of Florida, or even in Virginia; and the difficulty is enhanced when the required article is to be of a specific kind, for which no substitute is admissible.

Among experts it is well understood that the strength and utility of gunpowder are dependent upon its purity. If manufactured from crude and impure chemicals, it will not only possess imperfect projectile force, but will choke and foul the interior of the cannon so as to render it practically useless. It is of this worthless kind that the supplies of the South principally consist. They have had it lying in their magazines for a long time, and when made, it was not of the best quality. For the old-fashioned, smooth-bored, pot-metal gun, it may serve the purpose; but for their improved arms, whether artillery or small arms, it is wholly unsuited. Rifled cannon, for instance, require a very coarse-grained powder. The amount of surface in a charge determines the length of time it will burn. If the powder be finely granulated, the amount of surface in a given quantity is greater, the combustion quicker, and the consequent impetus, or shock, more intense; but it is also sooner spent. In discharging the rifled cannon, military authorities require a force which is gradual; first, to overcome the inertia of the ball, and then to keep adding to its velocity until it leaves the piece. In other words, the powder must continue to burn to the very muzzle. This the coarse-grained powder accomplishes. That ordered by the War Department for such uses is actually in grains—if that be not a misnomer—larger than cherries. One of these murderous globules weighs perhaps seventy-five grains. And indeed the powder demanded for the ordinery cannon is in particles of only half this weight.

With this effective explosive there is good reason to believe the rebels totally unprovided. It is extremely improbable that before the institution of the blockade they had supplied themselves from England; for England is itself largely dependent on our Northern mills for its supplies; and it is not likely the provision of the South had been so absolute as to assume the entire suspension of its resources in this commodity at the North, and to lay in a fleet load of the grain from Europe. They are without the means of making it themselves; for, with the exception of two or three very small factories, with antiquated machinery, they have no preparations for the manufacture. To complete the equipment of other mills would be the work of a year at least—a delay not to be thought of. The material also is lacking. Notwithstanding the vaunts of the rebel newspapers, it is quite certain saltpetre cannot be found in the insurgent States, in any practical quantities. What might be scraped in gross impurity from the caves of Kentucky, supposing Kentucky to lend its resources to the rebels, would be of no consideration in a month's active consumption. Our Northern powder mills, which are mainly dependent upon India, would exhaust, in a few weeks, the entire domestic production of the mineral.

Without, therefore, sufficient hoards of the indispensable grain, and without the means or the material of its manufacture, if is impossible for the South to prolong their resistance to the Government. Its subjugation to law and order must be speedy, Unless it can convert the idle fibre of the cotton plant into gun-cotton, or, aided by the necessities of Europe, force it through the blockade, and get gunpowder for it, the weapons with which FLOYD armed them insufficiently will be worse than worthless; and not only will Fort Pickens be unassailed, but early and entire submission will be inevitable.

European Emigration to this Port for the Half Year.

It is remarkable, in view of our civil war, that the current of foreign immigration continues to flow hitherward in full volume, unchecked, so far, either by the political commotions or by the commercial disturbances which, in some localities, are producing such serious disaster. During the half year just closed the immigration from Europe has been nearly as great as it was for the corresponding period of last year, and considerably greater than for the same months of the two years preceding last. The whole number of immigrants landed at Castle Garden from the beginning of the year to the close of last month, (as registered on the books of the Emigration Commissioners,) amounts to 43,637, as against 49,388 for the first six months of last year—being a diminution of only 5,751. There is known, however, to be an unusually large number of emigrant ships now on their way here from Hamburg, Bremen and other German and Northern European ports—so that it is anticipated that the emigration of the present year will equal, if it does not exceed, that of any year since 1857. Only last week the steamship *Hammonia* came into this port filled with industrious and intelligent German emigrants, who had been compelled to take that means of conveyance from Hamburg, because all the sailing vessels in that port, or about to arrive there, were already engaged for the transport of passengers impatient to get on their way to the promised land of America.

A somewhat larger ratio of the emigration thus far, this year, is from Germany, than was the case last year, and a considerably smaller proportion from Ireland; and according to present appearances, the disparity with former years, in the same direction, will be still greater in the remaining months of the year. The comparison between the arrivals this year and last, from these two great hives of migratory humanity, stands thus:

First six months of last year, (Irish)	25,168
First six months of last year, (German)	14,850
First six months of this year, (Irish)	20,009
First six months of this year, (German)	17,435

The falling off in the Irish element lately may, perhaps, be accounted for, in part, by the extraordinary news from America, which is circulated among the British and Irish emigrants at the various points of embarkation, as well as among the peasantry of the agricultural districts. It is believed by everybody over there, (according to the accounts of venturesome Hibernians lately landed here,) that the people all over America are slaughtering each other like savages, and that they were fighting furiously even in the streets of New-York; while the very latest intelligence at the emigrant head-quarters in Liverpool was that the inhabitants of New-York had all taken to their heels and were running for their lives—no one knew where. Of course no son of Erin would ever think of going over to America, or New-York—which is about the same thing—after he heard that; for, though Pat is proverbially of a belligerent turn of mind, and has lately shown himself as happy to wield a rifle in Virginia as heretofore a shillelagh at Donnybrook, it could hardly be expected that he would emigrate with his wife and his brood of young ones to a country where a general scrimmage ended in a universal flight for life.

The German emigrants, on the other hand—whose numbers have of late so greatly increased—are reported generally to have a much more accurate idea of affairs in America—derived, probably, from the letters of their kinsmen, who have settled principally in the Free States of the great Northwest. Some of them, who have served in the *landwehr* or armies of their native States, boldly declare that they have come to America to fight for *freedom.*

New-York is, as everybody knows, the principal port of entry for emigrants destined for all parts of the United States—the arrivals here being over eighty per cent. of the gross number to all the ports of the country. A considerable proportion of the emigrants from Germany and the Northern Kingdoms of the European continent, however, have heretofore sailed direct for New-Orleans, and from thence gone up the river to the States and Territories of the Upper Mississippi and the Missouri. The blockade will, of course, divert all of these to this port. Only the other day a ship arrived here with a number of emigrants aboard, which had attempted to enter New-Orleans, but had been turned back by the blockading fleet which so terribly distracts the bankrupt city of the Gulf. It is very doubtful, however, if there was no blockade whatever, whether any European emigrants would *now*, or for a long time to come, venture up the Mississippi through the seceded States,—as the river rebels, in addition to their other crimes, have been guilty lately of seizing a lot of these unfortunate strangers, and impressing them into their service as trench-diggers, while others—honest and respectable peasants heretofore—have been ruined and degraded by transfer into the ranks of the thieving and bulliragging chivalry.

The foreign immigration has heretofore played such an important part in the opening up of the illimitable Territories of the great West, and in developing the resources and increasing the power of the country,—and, moreover, this migration of so many millions from the over-crowded and oppressed nations of Europe to the fertile fields and free institutions of the West, has been the means of so largely increasing the happiness of the human family—that it is a matter of congratulation that it has not received, and is not likely to receive, any serious check from the Southern war. Indeed, there is no reason why this local and temporary struggle of Slavery and feudalism should interfere with it at all. The great bulk of the Continental emigration makes its way to the rich farming regions of the Northwest, hundreds of miles away from the Northernmost echoes of any possible Pro-Slavery war, and where there is no likelihood that, for untold ages, they or their posterity will ever be disturbed in their peaceful pursuits. The decrepit slave-chivalry, even in their most idiotic intervals, cannot indulge the thought of ever making conquests over the free and warlike millions of Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota or Iowa,—much less of attaining dominion over the mighty farming and pastoral regions, sweeping from the Missouri River to the Rocky Mountains—a thousand miles. Here there is room for the emigration of centuries and millenniums, and an assured and boundless plenty for them and their seed as long as grass grows and water runs. And even beyond the Rocky Mountains, in the great, rich and salubrious regions stretching from thence to the Pacific Ocean—in Oregon and California, in the Territory of Washington, Nevada and Utah, a hundred millions of men can find a home, overflowing with all the beneficences of nature, safe forever from the desecration of slaves and from the wars and usurpations of the masters of slaves.

The States of the West can give employment also, even now, to an immense army of field laborers, who will thus obtain a capital introduction to the modes of American agriculture. Tens of thousands of farm hands in the Western States have gone off to the war; and it is feared that if labor is not speedily had, a large part of the crops will remain ungathered. In almost every farming State of the West, the emigrants of this year will find a welcome and a home.

The Families of Poor Volunteers—A Chance for the Charitable.

War brings home to every household a certain degree of deprivation, and a certain obligation to self-denial. The wealthy feel its pressure in the form of a compulsory and unaccustomed economy; the poor realize it in the suspension of business, the absence of employment, and the want of the scanty wages upon which they have been content to sustain life. Suffering at such epochs is the rule rather than the exception; and if the grace of charity grows torpid and inactive, it is because benefactors and beneficiaries are equally subjected to conditions, to which they are unused, and which are big with a momentous uncertainty. We freeze up our hearts and clasp our purses, because we know nothing of the exigencies of our own circumstances tomorrow, the next day, and the next.

But there are demands upon public attention, from which no such selfish provision can exonerate us. The beggarly pay which war, always barbarous and oppressive to the individual, gives to the soldier, is wholly inadequate to his personal expenses in an age when the five dollars of our ancestors is worth but one; and the family which he leaves behind him, is left without the means of maintenance. It is this forsaken class which makes the largest draft upon our sympathies. A note from Col. VAN BUREN, the efficient Paymaster-General of the State, informs us that he is overwhelmed with mistaken applications for relief from the families of ardent volunteers, who are in the front rank of the national army; applications mistaken, because founded on the belief that the State is answerable for the support of those thus left destitute. Col. VAN BUREN states that the entire exhaustion of the funds intrusted to the Union Safety Committee leaves the families of poor volunteers wholly unprovided for; and their necessities are extreme. A duty is evidently imposed upon the community, which it is slow to fulfill.

The necessity of the case may, perhaps, suggest the employment of some charitable organization already existing to meet it. The Association for the Relief of the Poor has by its fidelliy and zeal, secured the public confidence to a larger extent, perhaps, than any other society; and as its ordinary labors are suspended during the Summer months, we submit the propriety of having its well-regulated machinery applied to this extraordinary demand upon beneficent labors. The assurance that the contributions of the charitable will be dispensed in the judicious fashion prescribed by the experience of this veteran institution, will command the necessary means; and the public will no longer be scandalized by the spectacle of extended suffering, the result of patriotic self-sacrifice, which there is no further spirit of the same self-denying character to alleviate.

The Escape of Missouri.

Of all the States that have escaped the curse of secession, there is not one that has so much cause for rejoicing as Missouri. Her normal position is in connection with the Free States. Her climate, soil, productions, her immense mineral resources, the development of which will one day place her among the richest States of the Union, all unmistakably indicate that her prosperity will always depend upon the employment in the main of free, and not of slave labor. Bordered, too, as she is, on three sides by Free States, exposing her continually to the inroads of free sentiments, and the direct influence of free institutions, slave property would cease to be desired or profitable, while its liability to escape would always render it too insecure for investment. Though the sympathies and prejudices of a large portion of her people were, for the present, with the South, yet the inexorable logic of events was linking all her interests indissolubly with the North and the East. The construction of railroads, connecting her immediately with the Eastern cities and the commerce of the ocean, relieved her from dependence on the Gulf by means of the Mississippi, which not many years ago was the great and only thoroughfare of northwestern trade and travel. Merchandise purchased in New-York, Boston or Philadelphia, found its way to St. Louis by New-Orleans, whence it was reshipped some fifteen hundred miles up the current of the Mississippi to that city. Goods purchased in New-Orleans had, in the main, been purchased by the New-Orleans merchant in New-York or New-England, and the consumer in Missouri had thus to pay the double profits of the two sets of jobbers through whose hands they had passed. With the construction of Railroads came a great change in the currents of Missouri commerce and trade. It set with a continually increasing volume towards the Atlantic instead of the Gulf cities. Not only was Missouri looking to the East for a market wherein she could make her purchases, but she was sending a large proportion of her surplus products in that direction to be sold. Every year increased the amount of this reciprocal trade, and another decade will connect her as indissolubly with the Northern Atlantic States as is Ohio, Illinois or any other Western or Northwestern State. With a kindly feeling, which late events have strengthened rather than diminished, the North and the East will pour a continually increasing tide of hardy emigration into her fertile valleys, and Northern and Eastern capital and enterprise will aid in developing the unexampled richness of her mineral resources. Had she permitted herself to be entangled with secession it is easy to perceive how fatal it would have been to her material prosperity. She would have surrounded herself with enemies instead of friends. She would have thrown away the advantages of position, of intercourse and commerce with those to whom she was united by the bonds of a common interest, surrendered her prestige as the great State of the West, and shut her gates against an immigration of labor and capital so necessary to the development of the mighty sources of wealth hidden in her mountains, and in the unequaled richness of her soil.

But there is another aspect in which secession would have been still more fatal to Missouri. It was a part of the selfish policy of the Cotton States to involve Missouri, Kentucky, Virginia and Maryland in their scheme of dissolving the Union, not only with a view of making these States the scene of actual warfare, to be trampled over by hostile armies and deluged in blood, but to avail themselves of their credit and immense resources to enable them to carry on their rebellion. In counting their means of supplying money, soldiers and food in their resistance to the power of the Government, they reckoned upon filling their ranks with men from these four States, upon feeding them from their granaries, and paying them with their money. Had they succeeded in carrying out this policy, Missouri would not only have been ruined in credit and resources in the present, but would have had entailed upon her a debt that would have hung like an incubus upon her industry for generations, or, like that of Mississippi in the past, and of all the Cotton States in the future, to be wiped out by the infamy of repudiation. She would not only have been surrounded by enemies, but would have been made hopelessly bankrupt. From such a fate the loyalty of her masses, under the direction of an intelligent and patriotic leadership, has saved her. Her State officials were traitors, her politicians were traitors, but the people of Missouri were true to their allegiance and their own best interests. Compare her present position and prospects of the future with those of Virginia. The one free from the tumult, the chaos, and horrors of war, with resources unimpaired and energies unwasted. The other the centre of a conflict which is to crush her industry, demoralize her people, and destroy for generations her financial resources, her credit and her prosperity. Who believes that Virginia can ever pay the stupendous debt she is rolling up? Who believes that one of her banks will survive the senseless folly of her revolt? Who believes that the Confederate States, even if they shall succeed in their traitorous purpose of dissolving the Union, will, or can, if they would, relieve her from the burden she has so foolishly heaped upon herself? Let Kentucky and Maryland consider the condition of Virginia and Missouri as they appear in such wide contrast, and be wise.

TOO HASTY LEGISLATION.—While we, in common with all good citizens, are in favor of strengthening the hands of the Chief Executive, and legalizing, as far as necessary, all the acts relative to suppressing the rebellion, which Mr. LINCOLN has felt called upon to perform without specific authority of law, we must at the same time enter our protest against such wholesale legislation as is contemplated in the following portion of a bill introduced into the Senate on Friday last:

"Be it enacted, that all the acts and proceedings of the President in calling into the service of the United States the militia of the several States, for the purposes aforesaid, *and all the acts and proceedings incident thereto;* and all acts and proceedings *relating to the operations* of the military and naval forces of the United States are hereby approved and confirmed, and the same shall be legal and valid in all respects as if done under the express authority of Congress previously conferred."

It appears to us that this too general language will have much the same mischievous effect as the act under which Secretary FLOYD escaped punishment. It is very much like taking an oath with an indefinite proviso added. In the hurry of business, such a law may be made to cover a host of fat contracts. A more detailed account of the specific acts to be legalized, and the absence of such generalizations as "all acts and proceedings incident thereto" would tend to disarm suspicion. Let the people have at least the consolation of knowing how the money goes.

THE INVINCIBLE CONFEDERACY.—Is it not a humiliating fact for the gallant, the indomitable, the invincible chivalry of the Gulf States, who were born almost with rifles in their hands, who practiced gunnery and horsemanship in swaddling clothes, and grew up into such walking arsenals, that each man of them could laugh a siege of ten Yankees to scorn; who were to be such thunderbolts in war that they would sweep victorious over every battle-field, sack Philadelphia, seize the money chests of New-York, and encamp their armies on the three hills of Boston—we say, is it not humiliating to find these terrible sons-of-thunder retreating everywhere before their long-despised and villified enemies, and crying pitifully before the world that all they want is "peace"—all they want is to be "let alone?"

But such is generally the ignoble end of the braggart's career. True courage is never

loud-mouthed and ostentatious. It is modest, gentle and silent. And in the clash of "cold steel," and the sulphureous smell of "gunpowder," which JEFF DAVIS so lately and so indecently promised the loyal men of the North, it will be seen where the truest courage is found.

In the meantime, it is worth while to note that the "invincible" Secessionists no longer look to their wonderful warriors to win them the victory, but are turning, with despairing eyes, to England and France, to break the chains with which their limbs are already bound.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

A Grand Review of Citizen Soldiery—The Meeting of Congress—Qualifications of Members—The Case of Mr. Upton, of Virginia, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 4, 1861.

Perhaps the largest review of soldiers took place to-day, in front of the President's house, ever witnessed in this country. The number was more than twenty thousand, chiefly, if not entirely, of New-York volunteers. A good deal of complaint is made that the brief and inadequate notice of the affair left the great majority of the people ignorant of what was to transpire. The *Republican*, of this morning, which reaches many of its readers as late as 8 o'clock, gave notice that the grand parade would take place at 7, and be over before 9.

The streets have been thronged all day, and the Capitol was crowded to overflowing. The election of Speaker went off finely. Mr. COLFAX withdrew from the contest, and when it was ascertained that Mr. GROW was far ahead of his Republican opponent, Mr. BLAIR, the latter rose, and signified his wish that his friends would change their votes, and terminate the contest by voting for Mr. GROW. The two Republican rivals for the honor revived the good old days of the early past by voting for each other; and when the result was announced, Mr. BLAIR, with Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, at the request of the Clerk, conducted the newly-elected Speaker to the chair. The inaugural of Mr. GROW made a brief allusion to the state of the country, and when he declared that the Union must be perpetuated, and that the constellation of States could only go out in blood, the applause was loud and prolonged, both in the galleries and on the floor.

The recent revolutionary events of the South have given rise to some knotty questions as to the qualifications of members, which were for the time disposed of; but, if I understood the positions taken by Mr. BURNETT, they will again be brought up for examination. He disputes the right of the gentlemen from Virginia to take seats, on the ground that they have been elected in violation of the ordinance of the State Convention, which forbade the holding an election; and he contended that if the Republicans were right in the position that the State is still in the Union, they could not deny the legitimacy of its action. But Mr. CARLILE pertinently replied that the Convention had no right to repeal an act of the Legislature; and furthermore, that the action of the Convention was void, for the reason that it failed to comply with the condition of the law which constituted it. That law made it incumbent on the Convention that its action should be submitted to the people for ratification; and although the secession ordinance was submitted, the unauthorised acts of legislation were not. He also took the bolder and more conclusive ground that no State had a right to secede from the Union, and treated the whole affair as a nullity. When he made this strong and emphatic declaration of his loyalty to the Union, the crowded galleries again broke forth in a storm of applause.

A special ground of objection to the claim of Mr. UPTON to a seat from the Fairfax District of Virginia was made by Mr. COX, of Ohio, in that he was a citizen of Ohio, and voted at the November election last fall. It was also stated that he was the editor of a newspaper in Ohio, and that his name still appeared at the head of its columns. Mr. UPTON admitted that he voted in Ohio in November last, and that he had been connected with the Press in that State, but stated that he had disposed of his interest in the paper. He also claimed that he was a resident of Virginia at the time of the election. It seemed to me that Mr. UPTON and his friends failed to make the point, which I think they may do safely, that it is not necessary to be a citizen of a State, according to the laws thereof, in order to represent it in Congress. The point has frequently been decided, that the States have no right to change, by additions or subtractions, the qualifications of the members of the two Houses of Congress. The Constitution of the United States fixes these qualifications absolutely, and nothing the States may do can change them. This was determined in the case of Judge TRUMBULL. It will be remembered that objection was made to his taking his seat in the Senate, on the ground that he held the office of Judge in the State of Illinois, and that by the Constitution of that State, no man holding the office of Judge could be eligible to a National appointment, or perhaps to a seat in either branch of Congress, during the term for which he was elected Judge. The Senate—and by the way, a Pro-Slavery, and so-called Democratic Senate—decided that the State Constitutions could not alter nor add to the qualifications requisite in a member of that body, which were absolutely fixed by the terms of the Constitution of the United States, and the objection was overruled by the admission of Judge TRUMBULL.

It is, therefore, of no moment, that Mr. UPTON was not a citizen of Virginia, the Constitution of which, I believe, requires a two year's residence; and we must look solely to the Constitution of the United States for authority on the case. Turning to that instrument, we find the most explicit ground for saying that it is not necessary to be a citizen of a State to represent it in either branch of Congress. The language of the Constitution on this point is unmistakable. It declares that:

"No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty five years, and been seven years a *citizen* of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an *inhabitant* of the State in which he shall be chosen."

I need not remind the reader that the framers of the Constitution used language with the utmost regard to accuracy and precision. They meant exactly what they said, and no more. They require that the Representative shall be a *citizen* of the United States, but he may be only an inhabitant of the State he represents. They made this distinction on broad National grounds; and this clause, as well as that relating to the qualifications of Senators, furnishes a striking illustration of their freedom from the modern CALHOUN heresy of State Sovereignty. They thought any citizen of the United States eligible to represent any one of the States by becoming an *inhabitant* thereof. The clause defining the qualifications of Senators, is identical with the above, except that it requires a citizenship of the United States of nine years' duration instead of seven. The simple condition that he must be "an inhabitant" of the State for which he is chosen, fails to designate any time, long or short, as the requisite term of residence.

These clauses of the Constitution should be conclusive, as it regards Mr. UPTON'S eligibility. If he resided in Virginia three days prior to the day of election, it was all-sufficient. In point of fact, his family has resided there for months, and if I am not mistaken, he left them there during his brief residence in Ohio. It is quite a different question whether he was elected by the people to represent them. If, as stated, he only received twenty-one votes, there will be a general feeling of disapproval of his admission to a seat, and it would be far better to open a new election, after the District, which is now the chief seat of war, shall be cleared of rebels.

OBSERVER.

THE CITY OF BOSTON.

Her Trial Trip—An Excursion and its Incidents.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 6, 1861.

The first of two new steamboats for the Norwich and Worcester route to Boston, made her trial trip on Friday night. The name of the steamer is the *City of Boston*, and I suppose the reader might ascertain from a remark made by a young lady as she stepped on shore, all that is absolutely necessary to know concerning both boat and trip. In reply to a question put by her attending gallant, the aforementioned lady said, "Mercy, yes, I think she's a sweet, pretty boat, and we've had a splendid time." However, a few details may be acceptable, and I will give them.

Courteous invitations, printed on pink-tinted paper, were issued by Mr. MARTIN, the Agent of the line, desiring the pleasure of the company of several hundred ladies and gentlemen, upon the trial trip of the new steamer. Of these, many gladly availed themselves, thinking thereby to avoid the heat and dust of the city, enjoy a pleasant sail by moonlight, examine the beauties and peculiarities of the latest aquatic sensation, and also do, as I did, take a run up to the City of Notions. At such times, the company which one meets is somewhat mixed, *i. e.*, not particularly homogeneous, as there are many interests to be consulted and many influences to be courted, the neglect of which, or the offending, would result disastrously to the enterprise. Hence I was prepared to find, as I did, delegations from all grades of reputable society gathered on the after-deck, grouped in the *salon* or promenading the spacious cabins. Each new comer was scanned, and many a familiar face was recognized. Prominent among them was Capt. JO. COMSTOCK, the President of the line, known to all New-Yorkers who know anybody, Capt. A. G. GRAY of the *Baltic*, Capt. T. G. JEWETT, late of the *Bay State*, and now of the *City of New-York*, the mate to the *Boston*; Hon. DUDLEY S. GREGORY of Jersey City, Mr. CRANE of ADAMS & Co., J. W. WOODRUFF of the New-Jersey Railroad, and HORATIO ALLEN of the Iron Works, besides scores of reporters from all sorts of papers, hundreds of humans, brilliant doubtless in private life, and ladies in vast numbers.

For some reason the hour for departure was deferred to a later one, by which time a great crowd had gathered upon the dock to see her off. "Bang" went the gun, "hooo" went the whistle, and off went the boat. Cheers from the crowd on the pier, dippings of friendly buntings from adjacent steamers, ringings of kindly-toned bells, and salutes from more pretentious ocean steamers, were answered by the dingdong of our bell and the cheers, waves of handkerchiefs and other enthusiastic demonstrations from our crowd. As we passed down towards and around the Battery the excitement seemed to grow somewhat greater until the whole Bay appeared to be filled with nodding sloops, swift-winged steamboats and hospitable old tubs anxious to pay court and do homage before the queen of the hour.

The thoughtful hospitality of our hosts had provided for the amusement and gratification of the most fastidious, by engaging the services of the far-famed and justly bewritten "Seventh Regiment Band." From the cornet to the drum, all seemed inspired by the occasion, and most deliciously the patriotic, operatic, symphonic and popular strains gushed forth, filling the souls of all listeners to the very brim, and preparing one and all to be delighted with the boat and all connected with her.

Embracing an occasion when nearly all the guests were gathered about the locale of the band, I took a tour through the steamer.

THE CITY OF BOSTON,

commanded by Capt. WM. WILCOX, will form, with her twin, the *City of New-York*, Capt. JEWETT, a daily line to Boston *viâ* New-London, Norwich and Worcester. She is a side-wheel steamer of exquisite model, whose gracefulness of line and symmetry of proportion, cannot fail to cause the beholder, if he be a man of an eye for the beautiful, to exclaim in the words of a sacred writer, "Now do mine eyes behold thee, beauty of my heart; grace and loveliness are thine, and thou art mine." She is 315 feet in length, 40 feet wide, 13 feet deep and 75 feet over all. Nominally her engine has but 800 horse-power, though her engineer, Mr. E. B HARVEY, thinks she can be worked up to 1,500 horse-power, while she has an 81-inch cylinder. The hull is divided into water-tight compartments, constructed by THOMAS WEST & Co., so that if an unkind rock lays open her stern, her bow will yet be secure, and her passengers all safe. Had the *Lady Elgin* been thus arranged, her ill-fated excursionists would not have been buried unshrined in the cold waters of Lake Michigan; and by such construction, the unfortunate *New World* might to-day be prepared to pursue her accustomed way to Albany, instead of being compelled to bathe, for an indefinite length of time, in the muddy channel of the "Hudson near the shoal."

The hull was built by SAMUEL SNEDEN & Co. Her engine, which was built by the Novelty Works, is of 1,700 horse power; cylinder 81 inches in diameter and 12 feet stroke of piston. The furniture, which is all of rosewood, is from EBENHAUSEN & Co, and the crockery, plate and table appointments from E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co. A. T. STEWART furnished the carpets, bedding and upholstery.

THE ARRANGEMENT OF CABINS

is peculiar. The lowest hold, instead of being, as is the custom, appropriated entirely and in vast length to the men, is divided into three apartments—one for the ladies, which connects with an upper cabin; one for the gentlemen, which connects with the deck, and a third for gentlemen, which is also used as a dining-room. In them all are found the luxurious accommodations which are expected, as a matter of course, in this country, and which elsewhere would be considered mad folly and idle extravagance. On the deck above, that portion which is generally called the ladies' cabin, is divided into state-rooms instead of berths, and is much more retired and homelike either for families or ladies traveling alone, than those constructed on the old plan. The deck yet higher, is as are all such decks in first-class steamers, elevated to long promenading-cabins lined on either side with state-rooms, and having at each end a spacious area for the use of sitters, smokers, loungers and lovers (of fresh air.) There is, however, unlike other boats, a row of state-rooms in the centre of the forward portion of the cabin, which is an innovation on the old style. The total absence of gaudy ornament, of flashy decoration, and of gingerbread humbuggery is noticeable. The state-rooms have glass doors, thereby obviating the necessity and the danger of having small lamps or lanterns in the rooms, while the light from the outer saloon makes them much more inhabitable than if illumined by an oil-dripping, short-wicked lamp.

At a convenient season, after we had been refreshed, and inspired, enchanted and delighted by the music from the Seventh Regiment Band; after "Dixie," marches, dances and operatic selections had drawn forth the applause of the audience, and the wind, tiring of its whistling accompaniment, had created within us a desire for internal creature-comforts, we were summoned to a banquet. A prettier sight than that presented by the dining hall, it would be difficult to imagine. There were ten or twelve small tables standing crosswise, and one running the entire length of the cabin. These were brilliantly lighted by parti-colored waxen tapers, beautified by tastily arranged flowers, and well set off by a liberal display of nicely-patterned plate. The steward, THOMAS BURNS, must have spread himself as well as the table, for never did the intricacies of the typographical art more elegantly imprint such profuseness of viands, solid, light, palatable and tempting, as on this occasion. The dinner was good and we were hungry; full justice was done to the one, and full stomachs satisfied the other.

After dinner, it being about 8 o'clock in the evening, the band detached a quadrille set, and while the many gathered on the upper deck, to watch the comet and hear the music, the few formed sets below, and danced (literally) all night till the broad daylight, and were tired enough the next morning. A grand display of fireworks enlivened, or rather varied the entertainment of the night, and refreshing creams and ices gratified the palates of the non-dyspeptic thereafter.

So passed the time. The engine worked to a charm. The boat was as steady and unshaken as a solid rock. No attempt at speed was made owing to the foaming of the water in the boiler, a temporary inconvenience which compelled the captain to confine his boat to a slow rate. Enough, however, was done to satisfy the old salts and the experts in steam that she is a well-built, well-arranged, carefully managed vessel, and one on which passengers may be sure of safety, comfort, attention and all desirable conveniences.

About midnight the steamer *Connecticut* passed and saluted her beautiful rival with a shower of rockets, Roman candles and other fireworks. Capt. WILCOX responding by a handsome pyrotechnic display, and the guests singing the national hymns accompanied by the band. This incident constituted one of the most pleasing episodes of the trip.

On Saturday morning the boat proceeded to Norwich, where she was inspected by the citizens while the passengers inspected the town. Her arrival and departure were honored by a salute fired by a Company of [illegible] ... went out into the Sound, to the neighborhood of Fisher's Island. During this excursion a bountiful collation was spread upon tables on the main deck. She returned to Allyn's Point and awaited the arrival of the Boston train at 9:30 P. M. Soon after leaving New-London a meeting of the guests was convened in the main saloon. Capt. HART called to order, and nominated D. S. GREGORY, Chairman, and J. W. WOODRUFF, Secretary. Resolutions highly complimentary to the boat, the officers and agents, were adopted. The party reached New-York early on Sunday morning, after one of the most agreeable excursions ever enjoyed.

HOWARD.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

DEPARTURE OF THE DE KALB REGIMENT.

The De Kalb Regiment, one of the finest which have been raised in this City, will leave for the seat of war at 3 o'clock P. M., to-day. The route of march will be as follows: Down Third-avenue to Forty-second-street, through to Fifth-avenue and down to Thirty-fourth-street, countermarch in front of the residence of R. A. WITTHAUS, Esq., No. 21 West Thirty-fourth-street; down Fifth-avenue, and through Fourteenth-street to Broadway, and thence to Pier No. 2, North River. The following is an invitation to the Union Defence Committee to be present:

The subscribers, a Select Committee on the equipments and outfits of the De Kalb Regiment, respectfully invite the members of the Union Defence Committee to assemble at the residence of R. A. WITTHAUS, Esq., No 21 West Thirty-fourth-street, on Monday, July 8, at 2½ o'clock P. M., to receive the honors of a marching salute from the De Kalb regiment, Col. LEOPOLD VON GILSA, while on their route to the seat of war.

R. A. WITTHAUS, HAMILTON FISH, } Committee.

The following resolutions of thanks have been passed by the regiment:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE DE KALB REGIMENT, HAMILTON PARK, July 4. 1861.

At a meeting of the subscribed officers of the De Kalb Regiment, held this day, on the eve of our departure for the seat of war, "to fight the battles of our adopted country," and as the most illustrious WASHINGTON said of Gen. DE KALB, "to water with our blood the tree of our liberty and Union," it was unanimously

Resolved, That our most hearty and sincere thanks are due, and are hereby respectfully tendered, to the gentlemen of the Union Defence Committee of the City of New-York, for their very liberal, complete and careful equipment and outfit of our entire regiment; and we hereby pledge ourselves, if opportunities offer, to do justice on our part to the great honor of having been sent forth direct by your honorable body.

Resolved, That we hereby offer through your honorable Committee to all the officers of the United States and those of the State of New-York, with whom we had the honor to have business transactions, our sincere acknowledgment for their great urbanity and friendly aid extended to us.

Resolved, That to your Select Committee on the De Kalb Regiment, Mr. R. A. WITTHAUS and Gov. HAMILTON FISH, we can only give our most ardent assurances of gratitude for their untiring zeal and devotion to our interest. May peaceful times repay them fully for the many days of unceasing toil and care they have bestowed upon us. And be it further

Resolved, That our heartfelt thanks are due, and hereby tendered, to the Medical Association, and especially to Mr. DETMOLD.

Signed by all the officers of the regiment.

PRESENTATION OF REGIMENTAL COLORS TO THE THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

The ladies of Memorial Church, Waverley-place, and Fourteenth-street Baptist Church, will to-day present the Thirty-sixth Regiment, Col. INNES, at Riker's Island, with a beautiful stand of regimental colors, when the regiment will honor the ladies by giving them a grand dress battalion parade. The officers will be in waiting at the dock to receive the ladies on the arrival of the steamboat *Major Anderson*, which is to convey them to the Island.

RELIGION IN THE CAMP.

The chaplain of the Young Men's Christian Association yesterday visited South Brother's Island and held several interesting services, in tents, during the day and evening, and in the afternoon regimental service, in which he was joined by Gen. CURTIS. 400 additional copies of the Soldier's Hymn Book, received and distributed the evening previous, awakened the voice of song in almost every tent, reminding one of a camp-meeting. Officers and privates of this regiment are very appreciative of religious influences, embracing temperance and general morality, in making a regiment what it should be. Prayer-meetings are to be maintained in different tents several evenings in a week. Members of the Young Men's Christian Association also held service with the Chasseurs, quartered in Palace Garden, at 10½ A. M.

PREACHING AT UNION-SQUARE.

Religious exercises were held at the recruiting quarters of the Anderson Zouaves, Union-square, yesterday afternoon, Rev. Mr. RUSSELL officiating. A sermon was also preached in the evening, at the same place, by Rev. Mr. HARRIS. The large attendance which characterized these meetings when they were first commenced, has considerably decreased since the Zouaves have been encamped at Salter's Bay, N. J., the presence of the soldiers at the tent, doubtless, having much to do in getting so many persons together. The discourses delivered yesterday were of a practical nature, and were listened to with interest by those present.

SECOND REGIMENT NEW-YORK FIRE ZOUAVES.

At a meeting of the officers and non-commissioned officers of the Second Regiment New-York Fire Zouaves, held at the quarters of Col. FAIRMAN, Capt. JOHN FEENEY, Chairman, and Lieut. WILLIAM BURKLE, Secretary, it was resolved that a notice be published requesting all those who have signed the roll, and those wishing to join this regiment, to meet at the Seventy-first Regiment drill rooms, Centre Market, on Monday, July 8, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of proceeding to quarters at Camp Scott, Staten Island. The following is a list of the Captains:

Company A.—Capt. Burns. Company B.—Capt. Glass. Company C.—Capt. Andrews. Company D.—Capt. Crowley. Company E.—Capt. Fiske. Company F.—Capt. Silva. Company G.—Capt Feeney. Company H.—Capt. Lawrence. Company I—Capt. Elliott. Company K.—Capt. Purtell.

THE ANDERSON ZOUAVES.

The tide of official favor seems to have entirely changed with regard to this regiment, as it is ordered immediately to the seat of war. Col. RIKER well deserves this success. He is of the stuff that colonels should be made of; indomitable perseverance, courage and patience entering largely into his composition. The Union Defence Committee has as yet done nothing for this regiment, though it has bestowed with a liberal hand many thousands upon two other regiments raised under the auspices of FERNANDO WOOD and ISAAC BELL, Jr.

CAMP SCOTT.

The usual dress parade of the troops at Camp Scott took place yesterday, and attracted a good attendance of citizens. Some additions have been made to Gen. SICKLES' Brigade during the past week, and he can now boast, it is said, of between three and four thousand men. We were not able to learn anything about the future of this important command. From the principal officers you hear one thing, from those immediately beneath another. The only matter that appears to be certain at present is that the Brigade will certainly be raised.

A FALSE REPORT CORRECTED.

We have received a note from A. H. PRIDE, Adjutant of the Seventy-first Regiment, denying the report published in several New-York papers, of the drowning of a member of that regiment in Washington. Only one member of the regiment has been lost through accident, and that occurred more than a month ago. Other papers which published the report are requested to make this correction.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT PALACE GARDEN.

About two hundred of the First Regiment, United States Chasseurs, assembled at Palace Garden, yesterday, for the purpose of holding religious exercises. The commodious quarters furnished ample conveniences for the ceremonies, and the men appeared deeply interested in the proceedings. The exercises were varied by the singing of hymns and the reading of the Scriptures.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. Leslie Coombs, Clerk of the Court of Appeal, of Kentucky; Capt. Pope and L. Sands, of the United States Navy; and J. B. Hagar and P. E. Holcomb, of the United States Army, are at the Astor House.

Gov. Andrews, of Massachusetts; J. R. White, of Philadelphia; W. Remington, of New-York, and A. Bowowman, of Canada, are at the Brevoort House.

Col. Robert Watt, of California; Capt. W. R. Hague, Capt. Martin Mayer, Dr. Dallas Bache, R. S. Granger and F. L. Larned, of the U. S. Army; Chas. Larned and S. E. Knowles, of St. Louis; S. M. Turner, of Terre Haute; W. L. Shellas, of Louisiana, and F. A. Chapman, Jno. Baine and Samuel Johnson, of Illinois, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Luis Molina, Spanish *Chargé d'Affaires*, from Washington; Mr. Heap and lady, of England; E. T. Lyons, of England, and Mr. de Mier, of South America, are at the Everett House.

Alexander Gunn, of Connecticut; D. J. Hayes, of Charlestown, Mass.; C. C. Alger, of Newburgh; R. Smythe, of Louisiana, and J. P. Buckner and lady, of Kentucky, are at the Fifth-avenue hotel.

Capt. Stephens, of England, and Dr. Ruschenberger and G. F. Cutter, of U. S. Navy, are at the New-York Hotel.

Capt. E. Powell, of Canada; Col. H. D. Stover, of Washington, and Capt. Wilkinson, of the U. S. A., are at the La Farge House.

Oliver Phelps, of Lancaster, Pa., and W. C. Alexander, of Long Branch, are at the Union Place Hotel.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

OPEN-AIR PREACHING.—The New-York Evangelical Alliance initiated, yesterday, a series of open-air Sabbath meetings, similar to the in-door meetings of last Winter. They propose to have these assemblages, on fair days, in various portions of the City, and have the promise of addresses from clergymen of acknowledged ability, including Dr. TYNG, Dr. HAIGHT, Rev. ASA SMITH, Dr. HAGGERTY, Dr. THOMPSON, and others of various denominations. Dr. TYNG, who is President of the Alliance, made the opening address, yesterday, to a crowd of several hundred, in Astor-place, in the shade of the Library Building, and in close proximity to St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church. Dr. TYNG explained the objects of the meeting, made an appropriate prayer and a stirring address. A number of patriotic and religious songs were sung from the Union hymn-book. Rev. Mr. GOSS and others participated in the services.

SUPPOSED MURDER.—The Police report that the unknown man who was found in a pond, on the corner of Broadway and Sixty-third-street, as stated in yesterday's TIMES, was stabbed in the left side, near the heart, three times. It was thought at first that he was drowned, but a subsequent and more minute examination has revealed facts which warrant the belief that he was murdered, and then thrown into the pond by the guilty party, hoping thus to conceal the evidence of his guilt. The Coroner has delayed the inquest for a short time, hoping to obtain some evidence which will throw light upon the mysterious affair.

FATAL RESULT OF STUPIDITY.—JANE FERGUSON, a cook employed in the family of Mr. DE VASSAR, at No. 8 East Seventeenth-street, was yesterday morning kindling a fire, and in order to have the fuel more readily ignite, she took a can of alcohol and poured some of it on. The moment the liquid touched the fire the can exploded, set her clothing in flames, and burned her in the most frightful manner. She died about an hour afterwards, in great agony. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest on the body, which was found to be burned to a crisp from head to foot. Deceased was 33 years of age, and a native of Ireland.

FATAL FALL FROM A ROOF.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest at No. 43 Vesey-street, yesterday, upon the body of a man named MICHAEL O'LOUGHLIN, who died from injuries received in consequence of falling from the roof of a house upon which he had gone to sleep on Saturday night. Deceased was a native of Ireland, 43 years of age.

FATAL STAB.—MARY JONES, *alias* SMITH, who was stabbed on the 4th inst. by a knife in the hands of her paramour, CHAS. SMITH, at No. 19 Mulberry-street, died yesterday at the New-York Hospital. SMITH, it seems, was extremely jealous of deceased, and while in a passion he gave her the fatal wound. He was arrested at the time, and is now in the Tombs. Coroner SCHIRMER will hold an inquest.

INFANT FOUND.—The dead body of an infant, a few weeks old, was found yesterday tied up in a bag, and floating in the water at the foot of Houston-street North River. The police took it to the Twenty-eighth Precinct Station-house, and the Coroner was notified.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—A woman named HENRIETTA BROWN, while partially insane, attempted to take her own life, yesterday morning, by swallowing a dose of laudanum. She was taken to the New-York Hospital.

Secession Organs in New-York—Extract from a Private Letter of an American Abroad.

LONDON, Sunday, June 23, 1861.

The servility of the *Journal of Commerce* to the Secessionists of the South is so notorious, that nothing but a nimble somerset after the attack on Fort Sumter and massacre of our troops on their passage through Baltimore, would have saved it from the effects of public indignation. On that occasion, panic-struck at the consciousness of its accumulated treason, and dreading the justice it so richly deserved at the hands of the North, it was fain to secrete itself in such disguise as it could most readily appropriate from the wardrobe of the Union, and in such borrowed harness we find it venturing abroad in its columns of the 13th April, crying aloud, "Who are the Disunionists?" "Who are the Disunionists?"—reminding us of a pickpocket in a crowd, having clapped on his head the cap of a policeman, officiously vociferating, "Who is the thief?" "Who is the thief?"

No, no, Mr. *Journal!* the ruse is too shallow—the skunk is too well identified by the ignominy of his trail, and you drag behind you whole files of editorials too well proclaiming you the traitor that you are!

Such, indeed, is your natural proclivity to treason, that, in spite of your previous alarm and doubling, you relapse into it in your editorial of two days later—the 15th of April—in the following language, viz:

"*The War News—The Dangers Before Us.*—If this position of the President's" (alluding to his determination to defend Washington,) "was folly when first announced, it is madness now, when the Government of the Confederate States is thoroughly organized and in operation, and all its military posts within their limits, with one or two exceptions, in their possession. * * * * What *we* demanded of Mr. LINCOLN was a practical recognition of facts known to exist."

In other words, this most specious "Union-saving" paper (to borrow a term it has long traitorously misused) simply desired of Mr. LINCOLN the recognition of the dismemberment of our Union, and the ceding to a so called Southern Confederacy, which, *itself, from the first*, had servilely proclaimed, about one half of our dominions; relinquishing, on the part of the great States of the West, their natural outlet to the commerce of the world, by the River Mississippi; striking our National flag, the emblem of free government and of the rights of man, in confusion and dishonor; blasting, by the baseness of such submission, the hopes of Freedom throughout the world, and setting the very seal of our great Republic, inaugurated by WASHINGTON and the patriots of '76 for perpetual honor, to our eternal National disgrace! and, "who," now ventures to cry aloud this treacherous *Journal of Commerce*, to divert public indignation from settling upon itself, "who are the Disunionists?"

Let its own columns answer!

Shall the *Herald* be visited for its *open* effrontery, and this viper in the grass escape unscathed?

The Two Ways to Washington.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent "N. D.," from Elizabethport, in comparing distances and changes of the two routes for the transportation of troops to Washington, viz: *viâ* New-Jersey Central and Camden and Amboy, or New-Jersey and Camden and Amboy route, is very much in error regarding the delay and inconvenience in Philadelphia. The arrangement there is complete. Upon the arrival of troops in Camden, they are immediately taken to the terminus of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, at Southwark dock, Philadelphia, in a ferry-boat, where, upon landing, each regiment is furnished with refreshments, free of charge, by the Philadelphia Relief Committee. "Every ounce of baggage" does not "have to be drawn and troops marched four miles through the city," as your correspondent states. Neither is it so in Baltimore, as there is a connection from the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore dépôt to the Baltimore and Ohio dépôt, and cars can be taken right through by horse-power. If your correspondent will interest himself in the running time of each route, he will find a difference of over ten hours in every instance in favor of the Philadelphia route. Yours, very respectfully, J. K. P.

NEW-YORK, July 7, 1861.

The Comet.

Prof. O. M. MITCHELL, of the Dudley Observatory in Albany, furnishes the following particulars of this strange body:

"This magnificent object, which has so suddenly and unexpectedly blazed forth in the Heavens, was observed here for the first time on last evening.

The nights of July the 1st and 2d were cloudy, but on last evening a perfectly clear sky and a transparent atmosphere afforded a fine opportunity for critical examination.

The comet is so brilliant and its train of light so extensive that it is quite superfluous to define its position further than to say that its present location, in the early evening, is about thirty degrees west of the North star.

The nucleus, or the head of the comet, is remarkably brilliant, though buried in a luminous mist of vast depth. It resembles somewhat the drawings of HALLEY'S comet at its appearance in 1836. Unlike the great comet of 1858, the misty haze surrounding the nucleus has no well-defined outline. The region opposite the sun, and near the nucleus, is much darker than that on the side next the sun, but the intense blackness and the dark ray which penetrated far along the axis of the tail in DONATI'S comet, is not now seen in the present stranger.

The tail could be traced last night to a distance of nearly ninety degrees from the head. The Northern side was much the most brilliant, and the long luminous ray just mentioned was from this region of the tail.

The history of this remarkable object remains to be written. Thus far I have seen no observations of its exact position in the public prints. The comet's place was determined last night with the Olcott Meridian Circle at its lower culmination, as follows:

Mean time of observation.	App. A. R.	App. Dec.
d. h. m. s.	h. m. s	deg. m. s.
July 2.—15 21 08.92	10 10 27.20	66 31 26.0

If it be permitted to hazard a conjecture, we may account for the sudden splendor of this grand object by supposing that during its approach to the sun it has been above the horizon only during daylight, and hence escaped detection; that on passing its perihelion, or nearest point from the sun, the direction of its orbit was such as to sweep it rapidly from that luminary and to bring it in a very few days to the region of the heavens now occupied. This conjecture is based on the general fact that comets do not commonly throw off such immense trains of light until after their perihelion passage. Until a sufficient number of observations have been obtained to render it possible to compute the elements of its orbit, it will be impossible to decide whether this is its first appearance or whether it be the return of a comet that may have startled the world ages ago. O. M. M.

DUDLEY OBSERVATORY, July 4, 1861.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT RECRUITS.—The recruits (two hundred and fifty-six) for the Fourteenth Regiment, now in Virginia, did not leave for the seat of war on Friday, as was anticipated, owing to a vexatious delay about their uniforms. Lieut.-Col. FOWLER, therefore, quartered his men at the State Arsenal on Portland-avenue, and will keep them there until they are fully equipped, which will be about the middle of the week. On Saturday, this corps were presented 100 shirts, 100 towels, 100 needle-books, 100 handkerchiefs, and 100 pairs stockings, by the ladies of the Central Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. ROCKWELL. A donation was also received from the Monroe-place Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. ELLS, pastor.

ACCIDENTS.—A boy, 5 years old, named CHARLES GALLAGHER, while at play, Saturday, in rear of house No. 342 Hicks-street, fell into a cistern, and was drowned. CATHERINE WILSON, 2 years old, was run over, Saturday, by a team driven by PATRICK GILNEY, and seriously injured. GILNEY was arrested, and committed to await the result of the injuries of the child. RICHARD GOZE, of South Third-street, was terribly scalded about the abdomen, by a kettle of hot water falling upon him. JOHN BOYCE was seriously injured, in the IId Ward, by an awning-post falling upon him. He was taken to the Washington-street Medical Institute. HENRIETTE DE MOSS, 5 years old, died Saturday, at No. 49 Carlton-avenue, from the effect of burns received July 4th, by her clothing taking fire from a fire-cracker.

FIRES.—There were three alarms for fires on Saturday. At 10 o'clock a carpenter shop, in Madison-street, near Bedford-avenue, occupied by REUBEN BALL & SON, and owned by Mr. PRENTICE, was destroyed by fire. The loss of the Messrs. BALL is $600, and that of Mr. PRENTICE, $100. Neither the building or contents were insured. At a little later hour, the house occupied by JOHN PATTERSON, at the rear of No 150 York-street, was damaged to the extent of $100 by fire. The third alarm was occasioned by burning straw in Gowanus.

FIRE WARDENS.—At a recent meeting of the Trustees of the Western District Fire Department, JOHN CAMPBELL, of Hose 6, ROBERT BAN, of Engine 3, and SAMUEL A. AVILLA, of Hose 2, were elected Fire Wardens. The first named serves three years, and the others two years each.

MORTALITY.—There were 106 deaths during the week ending Saturday last, classified as follows: men, 19; women, 21; boys, 29; girls, 39. Adults, 40; children, 68; males, 48; females, 60. There were 9 deaths by consumption, 9 by scarlet fever, and 7 by diphtheria.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics. DEPOT NO. 562 BROADWAY. The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st, opposite St. Paul's Church. Also, silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A female attends ladies.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES, For family and manufacturing use. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Flagstaff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price $16. Inquire at the Times counting-room.

MARRIED.

MORSE—CLARK.—At Clark's Mills, Oneida County, N. Y., on Tuesday, July 2, by Rev. Dr. Fisher, of Hamilton College, Mr. WILLIAM F. MORSE, of Marshall, Mich., to Miss HATTIE E., daughter of A. B. Clark, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

BEERS.—In this City, on Sunday afternoon, July 7, suddenly, JOHN THEODORE BEERS, aged 35 years, 10 months and 25 days.

The friends of the family, and those of his father, James H. Beers, and of his brothers and brothers in-law, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 164 West 28th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

PLATT.—In this City, on Sunday, July 7, JANE D., wife of Nathan C. Platt.

Funeral will be announced in to morrow's papers.

COACHMORE.—In this City, on Saturday morning, July 6, CHARLES AUGUSTUS, twin son of George F. and Mary Jane Coachmore, aged 9 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock, from No. 148 East 36th st.

HOOTON.—In this City, on Saturday, July 6, EMMA WHEELER, wife of John H. Hooton, aged 25 years, 8 months and 22 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, also the members of Tecumseh Lodge No. 487 F. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 97 Attorney st., this day, (Monday,) July 8, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

BOLLAS.—In this City, on Sunday, July 7, after a short illness, PAULINE ELVA ELIZABETH, only child of John Henry and Mary Elizabeth Bollas, aged 1 year and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 80 Suffolk st.

LEONARD.—In this City, on Sunday morning, July 7, JOHN MCCLAVE LEONARD, adopted son of Amasa Leonard.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this day at 2 o'clock P. M., corner of 10th-av., and 50th-st.

POPE.—JOSEPH B. POPE, late bookkeeper in the Union-place Hotel, died at his residence, No. 139 East 40th-st., last evening at 6½ o'clock.

The friends of the deceased can ascertain the particulars of the funeral at his residence.

MCKERNAN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 6, suddenly, CHARLES H., only son of the late Charles McKernan, aged 5 years and 10 months.

The friends of the family, and those of his stepfather, James Gallagher, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 342 Hicks st., South Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock this day, (Monday,) the 8th inst.

SANDS.—At Whitestone, L. I., on Saturday, July 6, ABRAHAM B. SANDS, aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at Trinity Church, on Tuesday afternoon, the 9th inst., at 4 o'clock, without further notice.

BALDWIN.—In South Bergen, N. J., on Saturday evening, July 6, of disease of the heart, after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian patience, GRACE ELIZABETH, only daughter of A. S. and H. J. Baldwin, aged 19 years and 3 months.

Funeral services will take place at the residence of her parents, Westcott-place, on Tuesday, the 9th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. The friends of the family, and those of Mr. Wm. McMunn, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. The body will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery. Horse cars leave from the south side of Jersey City Ferry every 20 minutes.

CAMPBELL.—In Greensboro, Vt., on Friday, June 21, of diphtheria, MARY JANE, only daughter of Rev. G. and Mary Jane Campbell, and grand-daughter of James and Mary Curry, of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 3 years and 8 months.

MESSENGER.—Drowned, on Tuesday, July 2, while crossing the Chariton River in Missouri, JOHN F. MESSENGER, of the firm of T. & H. Messenger, of this City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 369.—JULY 6, 1861.

70, 29, 24, 48, 52, 25, 59, 46, 11, 26, 51, 75.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 370.—JULY 6, 1861.

35, 58, 21, 19, 3, 22, 34, 51, 42, 64, 32, 24.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ARMY EXPRESS.

ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY

Are authorized to run daily expresses for the transmission of boxes, packages, and all descriptions of goods for the soldiers and army use.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 64.

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, FORT MONROE, June 21, 1861. }

In consequence of the necessity of a rigid examination and strict responsibility, with reference to the large amount of express freight landed at this post, this business must be under the control of but one Company. Adams' Express Company will be the only express authorized to convey express freight to this post.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.

T. J. HAINES, Act. Asst. Adj't.-Gen.

Army expresses in charge of Special Messengers for Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria, Arlington Heights, Roach's Springs, Annapolis, Baltimore, Harrisburgh, Grafton—and to all places where the Troops are stationed—leave our office, No. 59 Broadway, daily, at 1 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M. and 6 P. M.

Packages for the soldiers taken at half our usual rates to the above places; freight must be prepaid in all cases.

Care should be taken that all articles are properly marked to the individuals, number of the company, and the regiment, where stationed, &c., &c.

ARMY CONTRACTORS and SUTLERS, and shippers generally, can make special contracts for time and rates on application to JOHN HOEY, at our New-York office.

Small packages for Miss DIX (intended for the wounded and disabled soldiers) CARRIED FREE.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

A NEW WAR STORY,

THE TRIAD

OR,

ARNOLD THE TRAITOR,

A ROMANCE OF THE REVOLUTION,

BY LIEUT. LANGFORD,

IN

THE NEW YORK LEDGER.

READY TO DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK.

A SIGNIFICANT FACT.

A distinguished statesman, on being asked what are the principal productions of New-England, replied, New-England raises men.

The force of his reply consisted in the fact that New-Englanders have a world-wide reputation as a race of hardy, athletic men and women—strong and vigorous in body and mind. What the men shall be mainly depends on the care and treatment of the child. Nearly every New-England mother provides

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

for her babe; there is no section of country on earth where it has been so long and so universally used.

THE QUESTION ANSWERED.

As the question is frequently asked, who is MRS. WINSLOW? we will simply say that she is a lady who, for upwards of 30 years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a female physician and nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, so generally overlooked or carelessly treated by the faculty in too many instances: and, as a result of this effort, and practical knowledge obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup for children teething. It operates like magic—giving rest and health, and is, moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children do certainly rise up and bless her; especially is this the case in this City. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are DAILY sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been saved from an early grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefits and unite in calling her blessed. No mother has discharged her duty to her suffering little one, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Try it, mothers—TRY IT NOW.—*Ladies' Visitor, New-York City.*

A DOWN-TOWN MERCHANT,

Having passed several sleepless nights, disturbed by the agonies and cries of a suffering child, and becoming convinced that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP was just the article needed, procured a supply for the child. On reaching home, and acquainting his wife with what he had done, she refused to have it administered to the child, as she was strongly in favor of Homœopathy. That night the child passed in suffering, and the parents without sleep. Returning home the day following, the father found the baby still worse, and, while contemplating another sleepless night, the mother stepped from the room to attend to some domestic duties, and left the father with the child. During her absence he administered a portion of the SOOTHING SYRUP to the baby, and said nothing. That night all hands slept well, and the little fellow awoke in the morning bright and happy. The mother was delighted with the sudden and wonderful change, and although at first offended at the deception practiced upon her, has continued to use the Syrup, and suffering, crying babies and restless nights have disappeared. A single trial of the Syrup never yet failed to relieve the baby, and overcome the prejudices of the mother.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!! —AN OLD NURSE FOR CHILDREN.—Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold. Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when children teething are almost certain to be afflicted with Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy for these diseases, and will give immediate relief from all pain and distress incident to the process of teething. Every mother should provide it for her children.

DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE NOW KEEP Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame is world-wide. Physicians order and use it, wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS and IMMITATIONS.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

Price, only 25 cents a bottle.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CAVENDISH SMOKING TOBACCO.

For sale by H. R. LE ROY, No. 3C Cedar-st., New-York.

ARMY EXPRESS.

ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY carry packages to the soldiers at one-half the usual rates.

MILITARY.

COMPANY H, CAPT. HOGAN.

Recruits wanted! Fifteen good intelligent men wanted for the Washington Greys, now in camp at East New-York. On signing the roll and being sworn in, each man is provided with rations, comfortable sleeping apartments, will be under pay from date of enlistment, and upon discharge will receive $100. Apply to Lieut. J. W. SWIFT, No. 70 Fulton-st, New-York, or No. 133 Duffield-st., Brooklyn, in the evening, after 7 o'clock.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, DO MOST respectfully solicit any subscriptions of money or clothing, for the purpose of supporting the regiment of cavalry known as the New-York Mounted Rifles, (four hundred men already enrolled,) now being raised under the auspices of Lieut.-Col. DICKLE commanding, so favorably known to the New-York public as a teacher of riding. Col. DICKLE having served ten years in the Prussian cavalry, six years as teacher of tactics, and nine years as Captain of cavalry in the New-York State Militia, we can most cordially recommend him to your kind support. By permission, Col. DICKLE can refer to the following distinguished men: Gen. Jno. A. Dix, Gen. Charles W. Sandford, Hon. John Cochrane, R. A. Witthaus, Esq.; A. A. Low, Esq., and P. M. Westmore, Esq. Any of the Committee will receive subscriptions at their respective places of business.

M. W. COOPER, No. 26 Park-place.
R. A. WITTHAUS, No. 34 Barclay st.
HENRY A. MOTT, No. 145 Broadway.
LOUIS LAFARGE, No. 93 Liberty-st.
LUCIUS HOPKIN, No. 247 Broadway, President Importers' and Traders' Bank.

WANTED.—TEN MUSICIANS AND TEN BUGLERS for Col. Duryee's Zouaves, now at Fort Monroe, Va. Apply at Lafayette Hall, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

A PRESENTATION OF A STAND OF COLORS to the Thirty sixth Regiment, U. S. V., Col. Chas. H. Innes, will take place on Riker's Island, THIS DAY, (Monday) at 3 o'clock P. M. Presentation by G. W. Blunt, Esq., and other distinguished speakers. All desirous of being present at this interesting ceremony, can reach there by taking the steamboat MAJOR ANDERSON, foot of Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, at 9½ o'clock A. M., or at 2 o'clock P. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
Arago	Southampton	New-York	June 26
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	June 26
America	Liverpool	Boston	June 29
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	July 3
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 3
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 10
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	July 17
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	July 24
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	July 31
Malacca	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Aug. 7
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4
FROM AMERICA.			
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	July 10
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	July 13
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	July 13
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 17
Arago	New-York	Southampton	July 20
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	July 20
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	July 21
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	July 24
Arago	New-York	Southampton	July 24
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	July 27
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	July 27
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 7
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 10

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the steamship *Europa* from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post office to-morrow, (Tuesday,) at 5½ P. M.

DRY GOODS.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY,
GREAT CLEARING SALE
OF
DRY GOODS.
AT RETAIL FOR CASH,
FROM 25 TO 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Are offering, at retail,
The ENTIRE BALANCE OF THEIR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STOCKS
OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
Embracing a very Large and Choice Assortment of
SILKS,
GRENADINES,
BAREGES,
ORGANDIES, LAWNS,
MOURNING GOODS,
CAMEL'S HAIR, BROCHE, CASHMERE, STELLA,
AND
SUMMER SHAWLS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS,
NEW FABRICS FOR TRAVELING DRESSES,
POPLINS, CHALLIES, DELAINES,
FRENCH CRAPES, FOULARDS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
CALICOES,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DRILLINGS, VESTINGS,
&c.,
Citizens and strangers visiting the City are respectfully invited to examine our stock, and compare our prices before purchasing.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

LORD & TAYLOR
HAVE DECIDED TO SELL THE ENTIRE STOCK
IN THEIR THREE STORES AT
A STILL FURTHER REDUCTION,
And all who are in pursuit of
DECIDED BARGAINS AT RETAIL
Are invited to avail themselves of the
CLOSING SALES OF THE SEASON.
Our Stock is very large and includes Fashionable and Desirable Dry Goods of every description.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MANTILLAS!!
1,300 Lace Points and Circulars, from $3 to $30.
1,200 Lace Mantillas and Burnous, from $5 to $75.
Being the entire stock of an importer, to be sold at retail, regardless of cost, for ten days only.
SILK AND BAREGE MANTILLAS,
Of new styles, in a great variety, at half the cost of manufacture, at
No. 375 Broadway.

GREATER BARGAINS THAN EVER.
DRY GOODS—DRY GOODS.
Selling off
BY THE ASSIGNEE,
No. 473 Broadway, (late Beekman & Company's.)
CLOAKS, SHAWLS, MANTILLAS,
LACE POINTS, SILKS, MOHAIRS,
And DRESS GOODS generally.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY, SUN UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, &c., &c.,
SELLING OFF VERY CHEAP.
A. C. HODGE, Assignee.

G R E A T
CLEARING OUT SALE!
at
WILLIAM KINZEY'S,
Nos. 221 and 223 EIGHTH-AVENUE.
The present opportunity is one which seldom offers, to make selections from a stock of upwards of $40,000 worth of new and choice millinery and fancy goods, a less than fifty cents on the dollar.
THE PANIC IN BONNETS!
900 good straw bonnets, closing at 3c. and 4c.
7,500 fancy straw bonnets, closing at 12c. and 15c.
1,740 colored straw bonnets, clearing at 25c.
4,000 fine split-straw bonnets, 38c., 50c., and upwards.
All our fine bonnets less than half-price.
SLAUGHTER IN RIBBONS!
4,650 yds. trimming ribbons 2c. and 3c.
6,000 yds. bonnet ribbons, closing at 3c. and 4c.
4,000 yds. bonnet ribbons, closing at 6c. and 8c.
4,500 yds. bonnet ribbons, closing at 10c. and 12c.
10,000 yds. bonnet ribbons, clearing at 15c. and 18c.
STORE WILL BE CLOSED, ON TUESDAY, TO ARRANGE THE STOCK.
SACRIFICE IN FLOWERS!
2,500 sprays flowers, closing at 2c.
3,000 sprays flowers, closing at 4c. and 6c.
800 sprays flowers, closing at 8c. and 10c.
All our finest French flowers, half-price.
ENORMOUS REDUCTION IN EMBROIDERIES.
6,500 worked bands clearing at 4c.
4,000 worked bands clearing at 6c.
3,750 worked bands clearing at 8c.
1,560 worked bands clearing at 10c. and 12c.
2,500 worked bands clearing at 15c. and 18c.
2,000 rich embroidered bands for skirts, closing at 25 and 50c.
850 needlework sets, 25c and 50c.
875 needlework sets, very fine, closing at $1.
900 worked collars closing at 6c.
6,000 wrought lace collars closing at 6c.
2,500 worked collars closing at 12c.
1,500 rich needlework collars closing at 25c.
1,250 splendid Swiss collars closing at 31c.
STORE WILL BE CLOSED ON TUESDAY TO MARK DOWN PRICES.
EXCITEMENT IN LACES!
10,000 yds. lace edgings, 1c.
6,000 doz. linen edging closing at 15c. per doz.
2,500 yds. black mantilla lace closing at 6c.
3,000 yds. black silk mantilla lace, marked 15c.
1,800 yds. wide silk mantilla lace, marked 25c.
8,000 yds. silk blond laces closing at 1c., 2c., 3c.
9,000 doz. joined blonds, all silks, at 18c. and 20c. per dozen.
5,000 LADIES' LINEN COLLARS, closing out at 5c.
PANIC IN PARASOLS!
600 silk parasols closing at 50c.
450 silk parasols (flounced) marked 75c.
250 flounced and fringed parasols marked $1.
8,000 much finer parasols reduced nearly one-half.
LOOK AT OUR GLOVES!
1,000 pairs ladies' fine lisle gloves clearing at 5c.
1,500 pairs ladies' fine lisle gloves clearing at 6c.
2,600 pairs ladies' fine lisle gloves clearing at 8c.
1,450 pairs lisle gauntlets clearing at 10c. and 12c.
1,200 pairs lisle gauntlets clearing at 15c.
900 pairs twisted silk mitts clearing at 20c.
750 pairs long silk mitts clearing at 10c. and 12c.
500 pairs double-twisted silk mits clearing at 38c.
HOSIERY! HOSIERY!! HOSIERY!!!
1,000 pairs ladies' cotton hose closing at 5c.
2,000 pairs children's hose closing at 3c.
1,000 pairs men's half hose closing at 5c.
All our better goods equally as cheap.
4,000 PIECES RUFFLING CLOSING at 31c. a PIECE.
DRESS TRIMMINGS.
10,000 yards dress trimmings, marked 1c.
6,000 yards dress trimmings, marked 2c.
4,500 yards dress trimmings, marked 4c.
15,000 yards dress trimmings, marked 6c., 8c. and 10c.
STORE CLOSED ON TUESDAY TO REDUCE THE PRICES!
TROUBLE IN YANKEE NOTIONS!
15,000 spools Kinzey's glace thread, 1c.
10,000 papers best needles, 3c.
6,000 papers best pins, 3c.
1,000 cards hooks and eyes, 3c.
All small wares at half price.
Also! Also! Also! Also! Also! Also!
Bonnet ruches, 4c. and 6c. Bonnet Ruches, 12c. and 16c.
Milliners and country merchants are invited to inspect this stock, thereby saving at least 40 per cent. from the regular jobbing prices.
STORE WILL OPEN AND SALE COMMENCE ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, July 10, at 9 o'clock.
WILLIAM KINZEY'S,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av.
Entrance to both stores through No. 223.

THE BALANCE
Of our rich stock of
SILKS, GRENADINES, BAREGES,
ORGANDIES AND JACONETS,
In Robes and by the yard.
Also,
SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, LACES,
EMBROIDERIES, TRAVELING DRESS GOODS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c.,
Will be offered for a short period, prior to the closing of our Inventory,
AT EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
SIXTH-AV. AND FOURTEENTH-ST.,
Ladies, you will always find best Paris Kid Gloves, 63c. Auction lots in Lace Goods, Lace Mantillas, &c.; auction lots in Embroideries, auction lots in Ribbons, auction lots in Hosiery, auction lots in Linens and White Goods, auction lots in Linen Handkerchiefs. Best styles French Flowers; job lots in Yankee Notions; Ladies' Under-clothing, Corsets, &c.

DRY GOODS.

BAREGE ROBES.

DOUBLE JUPE, FIVE AND SEVEN FLOUNCES.

STILL FURTHER REDUCTION.

ROBES AT $3, FORMER PRICE $7 TO $14.

ROBES AT $4, FORMER PRICE $15.

ROBES AT $5, FORMER PRICE $17 50.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

CANAL, CORNER MERCER ST.,

NEW-YORK.

1,000 DOZEN
LADIES' AND GENTS' SUPERIOR
SILK AND LISLE THREAD GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,
At 3s. per pair.
1,000 DOZEN LADIES' LISLE THREAD AND COTTON HOSE,
At 25 cents per pair.
500 MEN'S GAUZE MERINO VESTS AND PANTS,
At 75 cents each.
Greatly below regular prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

AT 50 PER CENT.
BLACK LACE VEILS.
BLACK LAMA, PUSCHER AND CHANTILLY SHAWLS.
BLACK EDGING AND FLOUNCING.
Just imported, New Designs.
LEGRAIN'S, No. 729 Broadway,
Late James Gray & Co.

AT 25 CENTS.
1 yard wide, REAL MOZAMBIQUE, WORTH $1.
Another case just received.
LEGRAINS, No. 729 Broadway, (Late Gray & Co.)

AT 30 CENTS,
RICH FRENCH ORGANDIES, reduced from 75c.
HONEYCOMB, new, for children's wear, 3s., worth 75c.
LEGRAIN'S, No. 729 Broadway, (late Gray & Co.)

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, July 9, at 12 o'clock, in front of store, No. 23 Nassau-st., very valuable horses, the property of a gentleman having no further use for them, viz: a long-tailed gray mare, (*Blue Bell*,) 15 3 high, 5 years old this Spring; can trot in 3 minutes; very stylish driver; has been used under the saddle; worth $750; warranted sound and kind in every respect; a very rare chance to get an excellent horse.
Also, a black mare, (*Lady Spanker*,) by Hill's *Black Hawk*, 15 3 high, 8 years old; is a first rate saddle horse, for which it has been used; very stylish; can trot in 3 minutes, and warranted sound.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL THIS DAY, MONDAY, JULY 8, at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., a good variety of insurance stocks, bank stocks, bonds, and other securities suitable for investments. For full particulars see *Courier & Enquirer*, *News*, *Evening Post* and *Commercial Advertiser*. Catalogues can be had on the morning of sale.

A. M. GRIFFIN & Co., Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE.—MAGNIFICENT SALE OF household furniture, THIS DAY, (Monday) at the private residence No. 50 West 16th st., between 5th and 6th avs., at 11 o'clock, consisting of rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor and chamber, and oak dining-room furniture, china, glass, silverware, &c. Also basement and kitchen utensils, &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
TO-MORROW AT 1 O'CLOCK, AT STORE No. 141 Broadway, Horses, Wagons, and Harness. On WEDNESDAY, at 11 o'clock, a large stock of first-class furniture. By order of Assignee.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

HARRY BURT'S
MILITARY PASTE,
FOR CLEANING BELTS, LEGGINS, TRUNK COVERS
AND
CANVAS SHOES.
FOR SALE AT
C. H. Moody's, No. 183 Broadway,
L. Brooks & Son, No. 434 Broadway,
S. Cantrell, No. 813 Broadway,
J. Dunham, Court-street, Brooklyn,
B. L. Cornell, Fulton st., Brooklyn,
W. D. Bigelow, No. 142 Chatham st.,
Wm. Neely, No. 348 Bow'y,
G. W. Hallenbeck, No. 16 Bible-house,
E. D. Burt, Washington,
J. F. Pray & Son, Boston,
John L. Moody, Fortress Monroe.
Manufactured and for sale to the trade, by
BURT & TERHUNE, No. 27 Park-Row.

RUBBER ARMY BLANKETS,
All Sizes and Weights,
REGULATION KNAPSACKS,
OFFICERS' BLUE COATS, &c.,
At Wholesale and Retail, by
RUBBER CLOTHING CO.,
Manufacturers,
No. 201 Broadway, N. Y.

TENTS FOR THE ARMY.—COTTON DUCK of every known size, pattern and weight of material.
Also, TENT CLOTHS,
TARPAULINS, HAMMOCK STUFFS, WAGON COVERS,
of all widths and weight, plain and twilled.
For sale by FOX & POLHEMUS,
No. 59 Broad-st., corner Beaver.

FLAGS.

FLAGS.—AMERICAN ENSIGNS, OF ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Churches and schools furnished with flags, at a small advance over cost.
TERRY & DELLA TORRE No. 169 South-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM the subscriber, on the 3d of July, between 10 and 11 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Wm. F. Fowler, in the town of South East, from the Post, a grey HORSE, five or six years old, weighing 850 pounds. He is very round and snug built, and in good rig; trots and paces both, has a shortish mane and light switch tail, (mane and tail darker than the horse,) and a white spot on his nose; he had two splints on one of his forward legs and one on the other. He had a light breast collar harness on, a bridle without blinders, with one resette, a bar bit with large and strong iron rings. A light trotting buggy wagon, with round top dash and rod plated, with small wings on the seat, no back and double reach; it was newly painted black, with striping on the running part, the width half an inch on either side of the spokes and on the hubs, the color between a yellow and red. If any one can give information in reference to this horse and buggy, and will return him to the subscriber, will be benefited with the above reward. GEORGE E. SEARS, Brewster's Station, N. Y.

LOST—ON THE 27TH ULTIMO, BETWEEN THE store No. 245 Broadway and the Bank of the Commonwealth, a promissory note, drawn by Cyrus Manvel to the order of Joseph Merwin, dated April 6, at 4 months, for $425. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating said note, as it will not be paid at maturity. MERWIN & BRAY.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of this Association will be held at their rooms in the Bible House on MONDAY EVENING, July 8, at 8 o'clock precisely, to consider business of great importance. A full attendance is requested.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD—New-York, July 5, 1681.—A stated quarterly meeting of this Association will be held at Head-quarters National Guard Armory, on MONDAY EVENING, 8th inst., at 8½ o'clock. By order, TAYLOR, Adj't.

NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE Marine Society of New-York, will be held, on MONDAY EVENING, July 8, at 6 P. M., at the United States Hotel, corner of Fulton and Water-sts.
JOSEPH TINKHAM, Sec'y.

MISCELLANEOUS

TO MILLERS.—THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER, at a bargain, the Valley Flouring Mill, located at Little Falls, Herkimer County, N. Y. It contains three runs of stones, with water power for five more, and is situated in the heart of the great dairying district, thus making a home trade for all the flour and feed the mill can grind, (capacity, 100 barrels per day.) It is within 200 feet of either railroad or canal, and is without doubt the finest location in the State for a safe milling business. A portion of the purchase can remain on bond and mortgage. A. RATHBUN & CO.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER from Europe, a fine assortment of Boy's Guns with Bayonets; Boy's Guns with Zouave Sword Bayonets; Boy's Rifles to shoot powder, Knapsacks, Swords, &c.
STRASBURGER & VERHN,
No. 65 Maiden Lane, corner William-st.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, For sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

FURNITURE.

ATTENTION, HOUSEKEEPERS!—AUCTION prices in the shade! We are selling mattresses, spring beds, spring mattresses and enameled chamber furniture, at less than factory prices, at [illegible] manufactory, No. 161 Canal-st., one door from Mott-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young girl, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer; perfectly understands her business in both capacities; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th av., near 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION, by a respectable girl, to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing, or chamberwork and waiting, in a respectable private family; has no objections to go a short distance in the country, and has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at 113 East 25th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c. — WANTED, A situation, by a young woman, to do chamberwork and take care of children; is a good sewer, and is willing to make herself generally useful; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union Court, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c. — WANTED, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, chambermaid and laundress, nurse and seamstress, waitress or to do general housework, by a Protestant young woman with the best City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; will make herself generally useful in a private family; can bring the best of reference. Call at No. 159 6th av., in the bakery.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, by a Protestant young woman; would have no objection to do housework; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 195 West 27th-st., for 2 days.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATIONS WANTED, BY A respectable woman and her daughter, both in one house preferred; one as good plain cook, an excellent washer and ironer, fully understands the care of milk and butter; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and plain sewer; very best of City references; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 89 West 11th st., between 5th and 6th avs., 2d-floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable woman; one who is a good meat and pastry cook, and is an excellent baker, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing if required; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Also, by a young woman, who is willing to do chamberwork and waiting; can give the best of City reference if required. Call for two days at No. 488 6th av., between 30th and 31st sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook, and assist with washing; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuits; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer, or would do housework in general in a small private family; thoroughly competent in her business; very best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 244 6th av., rear, between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A MOST RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or general houseworker; makes excellent bread, biscuit pies, and is a beautiful laundress; is very willing and obliging; good reference; no objection to the country; wages low. Call at No. 820 Broadway for two days.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE American woman, as first-class cook; understands her business; has no objection to a private boarding house, or to the country for the Summer months. Good City reference given. Apply at No. 86 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE, TRUSTWORTHY young woman, a Protestant, wishes a situation as cook; understands all kinds of pastries and jellies; would not object to assist in the washing, if required, or go to the country for the Summer months. Call at No. 335 6th-av., near 21st st., front room, second floor; or any letters addressed to A. L. will be punctually attended to for a week.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman, as an excellent cook; understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker of all kinds; also understands the management of milk and butter; would assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Call at No. 81 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A CAPABLE WOMAN WISHES A situation as good cook; understands her business thoroughly, and is a good bread and biscuit baker; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to the country; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, between 11th and 12th-sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman as good cook, washer and ironer; fully understands her business; is a good baker; can have the best of City reference; has no objections to a private boarding-house. Call at No. 395 3d-av., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, TIDY girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linen in style; is a good baker; or as regular laundress; wages, $7; City or country. Call at or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a Nova Scotia woman in a private family; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 207 East 21st-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A HARD-working, honest, sober young woman wishes a situation in the country; can do general housework; is a good baker of bread, biscuit and pies, and is a good washer and ironer; can do up a gentleman's shirt in style, and is willing to make herself useful; can enter her place this day. Call at No. 404 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation in the country to do country work; knows how to milk and make butter and to do all kinds of work; has reference; can bake bread and pies, and is willing to make herself generally useful; will be ready at two hours' notice. Call at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, lately landed from the North of Ireland, desires a situation in City or country in the capacity of houseworker; can do plain sewing, and willing to be generally useful; will take moderate wages. Apply No. 378 6th-av.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A neat, tidy girl, who seldom changes her employer, a situation as general servant; is neat and tidy about her work, and an excellent washer and ironer; is a good baker; does plain cooking; wages $5. Call at or address No. 216 East 23d st. City or country.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation to do general housework in a private family or private boarding-house in the City; is a good plain cook and a good washer and ironer; can wait on the table, &c.; she refers to her last employer. Apply at No. 149 9th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION for a smart, industrious servant girl, in the City or country; is a good plain cook; experienced in general housework, and an excellent washer and ironer; economizing, neat and well recommended. Apply at No. 113 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—A HARD-WORKING honest and sober young woman, wishes a situation to do the whole work of a family; can cook, bake bread and pie, and wash and iron first-rate. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation to do housework in a small family, or to take care of children; no objection to the country. Call at No. 129 East 26th-st., first story, back room.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress. Can bring up a baby on the bottle from its birth; is very fond of children; or would do chamberwork and waiting; has no objections to go to the country; has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 414 4th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress; is an experienced nurse for the last seven years; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth, or bring it up by hand or bottle; has no objection to travel with a family; is willing to make herself useful to her employer; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 146 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the plumber's shop, for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED AS nurse and seamstress by a person who has had many years' experience in the management of children; can take the entire charge from birth, bring them up by hand, and is accustomed to traveling; is a good seamstress; City reference; country preferred. Call at No. 96 West 28th st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A VERY RESPECTABLE English woman, a situation in the above capacity; is fully competent of taking charge of an infant from its birth, or grown children; can do plain sewing, and wishes to make herself generally useful; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 80 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 192 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, back room, for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL, FIFTEEN years of age, wishes a situation as nurse; is willing to assist with chamberwork; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 267 West 32d st., between 9th and 10th avs., up one pair stairs, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—A VERY superior woman, with the best of City reference, wishes a situation in City or country; can cut and fit and make children's dresses; will work by the day, week or month; her present employer can be seen. Apply to Mr. CAIRNS, No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a very respectable young married woman, with a fresh breast of milk, to live in a first-class family; her baby is six weeks old, and no objections in going to the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 98 Christopher-st., near Bleecker.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE young woman, a situation as first-class waitress, or would do chamberwork; understands all kinds of fine washing, is willing to make herself generally useful; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl wishes a situation as cook and washer and ironer, in a small private family. Can be seen at No. 104 Forsyth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young man desires a situation as coachman and groom, who perfectly understands the care and management of gentlemen's horses; is an excellent groom and good driver, and a good milker of cows if required, and would assist around a gentleman's place. Can give twelve months of good recommendation. Can be seen for two days at Mr. DUNSCOMB'S saddlery and harness store, No. 568 Broadway, or address J. N., Box 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a Protestant of long experience in England and the United States, as coachman; understands everything connected with the care and proper treatment of horses; furnishes the most unexceptionable reference for capability and steadiness. Address J. R., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, or can be seen personally at the office No. 124 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young man as coachman and gardener; he is a good gardener; understands the culture of fruit, flowers and vegetables; is also a good horseman in every respect; is willing, and will make himself useful about a gentleman's place; good reference given. Call or address, for three days, J. C., No. 275 Bowery.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A GENTLEMAN who feels an interest in a very worthy, competent man, would like to see him obtain a good situation, feeling well assured that he would be a valuable man to any gentleman wishing a sober coachman, who thoroughly understands his business, and has been well brought up, and for many years a member of the Episcopal Church. Apply to F. S. & CO., No. 51 Pine-st.

AS GARDENER.—A YOUNG MARRIED MAN wants a situation; understands horses, or a plain vegetable garden; his wife would go as waitress or chambermaid; would have no objections to the country; last employer can be seen for seven years' reference. Address G. O., Box No. 183 *Times* Office, for two days. Wages not an object, but a respectable home. Is not afraid to work.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE man, a situation as gardener, who fully understands the management of green-houses, vineries, the laying out of grounds, also the management of horses, and is willing to make himself generally useful if required. Address L. V. D., Broadway Post-office.

AS FARMER.—SITUATION WANTED AS farmer, by one who understands farming in all its branches and stock of all kinds, and had the entire charge of gentlemen's places for many years. If any gentleman wants such a man, call at Lovejoy's Hotel, corner of Park-row and Beekman-st., for M. D., for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED AS coachman by a young man, who thoroughly understands his business and has the best of reference. Address J. H. S., at Wood & Gibson's saddlery, No. 362 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A COACHMAN'S OR groom's situation wanted by a young man, who can produce the very best City and country recommendations; discharged in consequence of his late employer going out of the country; would be willing to make himself in any other way useful, or keep a small garden in order if required. Address M. M., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses in Europe and America; is a most thorough groom and steady driver; is not afraid of hard work; has the best of City references. Call or address at No. 171 Grand-st., in the harness store, L. D. Will devote the whole of his time to the interest of his employer.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young man, a situation as coachman; one who understands his business well; has good City references; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 401 3d-av., up stairs.

AS GROOM, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE single young man, a situation as groom or coachman; has been in care of racing horses in Europe; good reference from present employer. Can be seen at Mr. F. Pettit's Clinton av., Brooklyn, near Green; or address T. BLANCH, Box No. 218 *Times* Office. No objection to the country; can be seen for two days.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, by a respectable Englishman, a situation as groom and coachman to a gentleman going to the country for the Summer months; can produce good City references from his last employers. Apply or address W. L., No. 246 West 17th-st., in basement, for two days.

AS GROOM AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as groom and gardener, by a Protestant Englishman, single; is an excellent groom and driver, and understands gardening and milking; is willing to make himself generally useful; good City reference; country preferred; wages, $8 to $10. Address J. P., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN OF THOROUGH BUSINESS habits and general commercial information, would like to obtain immediate active employment. The best testimonials furnished. Address EARNEST, Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A new two-story house, containing 12 rooms, hot and cold water, and every modern improvement, with one and a half acres of land, delightfully situated in West Bloomfield, on Orange Mountain, within one-half of a mile of Eagle Rock and one-half of a mile of the rail road dépôt, and one hour from New-York. Price $6,000. The most desirable place that can be found for the same price in the vicinity of New-York. Possession immediately. Apply to HARRISON & CRANE, West Bloomfield, or address N., Box No. 1,798 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL country seats in New Jersey, containing about 29 acres of land, situated in Clinton-place, Clinton Township, about 1½ miles from the City of Newark. Also, the furniture, horses, carriages, harness, farming utensils, cows, swine, &c., &c., &c. Any person wishing a beautiful place, this will be an opportunity seldom met with. For further particulars, apply to A. A. HALL, No. 15 Warren-st., New-York; or JOHN DEMPSEY, on the place.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE—ONE HOUR FROM the City by Harlem Railroad; one mile from dépôt at White Plains; 17 acres of good land, beautiful cottage and carriage house, fine garden, in order. Possession immediately. Price $5,500, which is less than the improvements cost. Call on or address the owner, S. D. HUMPHREY, White Plains, N. Y.

TO LET.—THE STONE COTTAGE KNOWN AS the Rectory of St. Paul's Church, Eastchester, will be rented for the Summer months, or until the 1st of April; distance, 16 miles from the City. Inquire of MARTIN & MORRISON, corner of Broadway and Canal, or of ENOCH WILSON, Sexton, at the Church.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY PLEASANT and healthy country residence in the village of Southport, Conn., two hours' ride from the City *via* New-Haven Railroad. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply to C. H. CHRISTMAS, No. 265 Broadway.

TO LET.

NEW COTTAGE HOUSES IN BROOKLYN. Rent low. Four new houses near Fulton Ferry, in Sands-st., between Gold st. and Hudson-av. with gas, baths, &c., and suitable for a genteel family. Apply from 11 to 2, at Office No. 1, over Fulton Bank.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—No. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms, if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEGRAW st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SITUATED in Brooklyn, near 5th-av., with ten lots of ground all beautifully in flower, and vegetable garden. These premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For particulars address O. F. OATMAN, *Dispatch* Office, No. 11 Frankfort-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE—FOR THE MONTHS OF July, August, and September, a furnished house, situated within an hour's ride by steamboat and cars, which can be reached daily. Preference would be given for the situation on the East River side, near the water, with good fishing. Address B. C. A. Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A PART OF A GENTEEL HOUSE, the first or second floor, with the conveniences for keeping house for a small family; location in a clean and respectable neighborhood. If suited will remain 3 years. Reference, unexceptionable, rent in advance; $150 to $200. Address Madison Square Post-office, for one week, UNION.

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH—A two story brick house, with cellar, basement and attic, with modern improvements, to be situated between 5th and 9th avs. and 18th to 40th sts. Possession to be given now or the first of May. Address H., No. 206 Sullivan-st., stating lowest price.

WANTED FOR THE SUMMER—A FURNISHED country residence for a small family, and responsible tenant. Address E. G., Union-square Post-office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000.—PARTNER WANTED—TO ENGAGE in business in this City, that will pay from $10,000 to $20,000 per annum. This will be seen, upon investigation, to be a chance seldom offered. Full explanation given upon an interview; unquestionable references given and required. Address H. H. HARNARD, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES, AND BUSINESS of a fancy goods and hosiery store, located in a prominent business part of the City, and seven years established. Will be sold only for cash. Price $3,500. Address BAXTER, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

A. DEMAREST, NO. 182 BROADWAY.—Wedding cards, notes, envelopes, of latest styles, at [illegible] prices. Samples by mail. Also, seals, door-plates [illegible]

SUMMER RESORTS.

HOTEL ST. JULIEN,
GRANT-ST., STATEN ISLAND.
This newly-appointed and conveniently located hotel is now in readiness to receive guests. It is reached by taking the Staten Island Ferry-boat, and landing at either the Quarantine or Stapleton wharves. The house is one of the most convenient on the Island, and, although removed from the dust of the highroad, is within three minutes' walk of either landing. Gas throughout the premises. A beautiful *salon de concert*, where, during the coming season, a series of first-rate entertainments will be provided; a billiard-room, a bowling-alley, a pleasant garden, with large tent under an umbrageous grove of trees, and entire seclusion. The proprietor, who has spared no expense in fitting up this handsome establishment, solicits the patronage of the public, feeling assured that when its many comforts, and its proximity to the City are known, it will be regarded as a real boon to the citizens of New-York. The extent of the house enables him to fix the tariff of prices at a very low rate. Those who need an elegant Summer retreat at a very moderate charge, will apply to Mr. CHARLES WRIGHT, late of the Islip Pavilion and Gramercy Park Hotel, New-York, or to JAMES BYNES.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.
The spacious edifice of the Rockland Female Institute will be opened as a first-class boarding-house and Summer resort, on the 3d of July, for a season of ten weeks. Circulars giving full particulars, plans of house, and time-tables of the Railroads and Steamboats, may be found at the office of the Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway. For board, apply at the house, or address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD

CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.
This spacious and pleasantly-located hotel, now greatly improved, is ready for the reception of guests. This Hotel is not surpassed in extent of accommodations by any hotel in the country; the table is furnished in the most bounteous and liberal manner, with all the delicacies of the season.
HATHORN & McMICHAEL, Proprietors.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE, MANCHESTER, Vt., is ready for Summer company, having been enlarged and improved since last season. Apply to C. F. ORVIS, Secretary.
REFERENCES.
Hon. Sam'l Sloan, President H. R. R. Co., New-York.
Wm. Lottimer, Esq., New-York.
P. McMartin, Esq., New-York.
Hon. Abijah Mann, Jr., New-York.
Dr. A. Woodruff Brown, New-York.
R. Squires, Esq., New-York.
E. D. Plimpton, Esq., Brooklyn.
Hon. Charles Fink, Jersey City.
A. Cook Hull, M. D., Brooklyn.

BUTTONWOOD COTTAGE, NEAR LONG BRANCH, New-Jersey, is now open for the reception of Summer boarders. The location is delightful, being in the pleasant village of Eatontown, on the line of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, within 4½ miles of Long Branch. The table furnished from the farm attached. Terms moderate. Address or apply to MARY DE LAFETRA, Eatentown, New-Jersey.

OCEAN HOUSE, SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—THIS SPLENDID SUMMER RESORT is now open for the season. For fishing, sea and river bathing, as well as for sailing, it is unsurpassed. Family board by the week, $8. Price for transient boarders, $1 75 per day. Steamboats from foot of Robinson-st. twice a day.
Capt. A. H. HAGGERTY, Proprietor.

PEMIGEWASSET HOUSE, PLYMOUTH, N. H., BENJ. LYNDE, Proprietor, (late of the Howard Hotel, N. Y.,) would be happy to see his numerous friends at this delightful summer resort. Leave New-York by Norwich and Worcester boat at 5 o'clock P. M., daily, (except Saturday); arrive at dinner, next day. Through tickets on board.

SEA BATHING.—CONGRESS HALL, LONG Branch, N. J., is now open for the season, with the addition of a bar, billiard and ball room since last year, also, a band of music for the exclusive benefit of guests free of charge. Persons wishing to engage rooms will address WOOLMAN STOKES, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address
B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

SEA BATHING.—MANSION HOUSE, LONG Branch, N. J., is now open; accommodations for 600 guests; the Mansion House fronts the ocean 500 feet; charges moderate. C. S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

HEATH HOUSE—SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Springs, New-Jersey, is now open for the reception of company. Application by letter for rooms, will be replied to immediately. D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

NOSTRAND HOUSE—SANDS POINT, LONG ISLAND—Is now open for the reception of guests. Boats leave James'-slip at 4 P. M.
B. B. NOSTRAND, Proprietor.

BOARDING AND LODGING

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM, WITH BOARD, would be let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, for $8 per week; gas and bath included. Family small. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY two gentlemen and their wives; two rooms on same floor desired, if possible with Ridgewood water in rooms; location on the Heights. Address J. H. STANWOOD, Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain board in a pleasant location, with a private family. Address S., Box No. 1,488 New-York Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OF THREE PERSONS, residing in an elegantly furnished house in 23d-st., Madison-square, would let to a lady and gentleman or two gentlemen, a large front parlor, with bedrooms above; references exchanged. Address P. Q., No. 301 4th-av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A LARGE front room on the second floor, with board, on moderate terms, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. Persons wishing to come up town will find it a desirable location. No. 162 West 42d st.

BOARDING.—SEVERAL VERY PLEASANT front rooms can be had, with board, on moderate terms, at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square. The house is finely located has gas, baths, &c., &c. Terms, for two persons, $8 to $12 per week, according to rooms required.

NO. 72 TENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AV.—Suites of rooms to let, with board, to respectable parties. Also, accommodations for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

TO SOUTHERNERS AND STRANGERS wishing home comforts, and an elegant residence during their stay, may find them at No. 33 Clinton-place, between University-place and Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasantly located country residence and farm near the Hudson River, 80 miles from New-York City. Ground high, air pure, scenery unsurpassed; communication with City daily by boat; style of living plain and abundant. Terms: adults, $5 per week; children and servants, $3. No objection to invalids or children. Address, for particulars, H. H. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD IN ULSTER COUNTY —Opposite Poughkeepsie. The house is new and large; the farm is well supplied with all that can make living in the country desirable. The scenery is fine and the climate healthy. Communication direct to New-York. Apply to or address JOSHUA BROOKS, New-Paltz Landing, Ulster Co., N. Y., or JOHN J. ANGEVINE, No. 2 Wall-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD ON BERGEN HEIGHTS.—A nice family can be accommodated with board during the season, on Bergen Heights; a delightful, cool and airy situation, where they can enjoy a quiet and comfortable home; situated near the sea-shore; distance 40 minutes from the ferry. Terms very low. Address X. Z., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A MODERN-BUILT farm-house on the north side of Long Island, 30 miles from the City. The country is beautiful; situation high and breezy, and near the water, with accommodations for bathing, &c. Terms moderate. Communication with the City daily. For particulars, apply to Mr. RICHARD COX, No. 110 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE CORNWALL MOUNTAIN House commands a most extensive view of the river and country; advantages, coolness, pure air and any quantity of rambling in the shade. Milk and vegetables from the farm. Reference, N. B. Law, No. 22 Fulton-st. Address IRA WOOD, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO LARGE ROOMS and two bedrooms, suitable for two gentlemen and their wives, or four single gentlemen, in a family where there will be no others taken, can be had in a pleasant house, within forty five minutes' ride of the City by cars or steamboat. For further particulars inquire at No. 180 Chambers st. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE LARGE OR TWO small families can be accommodated with first-class board, in a private family, within one hour's sail of the City. Rooms large and airy, house well shaded, seven minutes' walk from the landing. Address W. H., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

SUMMER BOARDING AT RIVERDALE.—The house formerly occupied by A. Knight, Esq., fronting the river, ten minutes above the station on the railroad. Accommodations first class. Reference, Abraham Knight & Sons, No. 7 Coenties-slip.

BOARDING—FOR A FEW SELECT CITY boarders can be obtained after the 20th of July, at the HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, Claverack, Columbia Co., N. Y. Address Rev. A. FLACK, Principal.

A SMALL FAMILY CAN FIND GOOD board at a farm-house in a pleasant place, with fine views, on the Harlem Railroad, 73 miles from New-York. Refer to D. D. T. Marshall, No. 388 Broadway. Address G. W. CHAPMAN, Wing's Station, N. Y.

THE RIVER-SIDE HOUSE, RED BANK, N. J.—It is 1½ hours from New-York by steamboat and railroad from foot of Robinson-st. The situation is entirely healthful, and commands a splendid view of the Navesink River. Terms to suit the times.
C. G. & W. A. FRENCH, Proprietors.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE SMALL FAMILY can be accommodated with board, 40 miles from New-York by Hudson River Railroad. For particulars, address, by mail, M. E. M., Peekskill, N. Y.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR "WILL save health and money."—Dr. HALL. BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 426 Broadway.

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea and Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men*, *Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE FOLLOWING INDORSEMENTS OF
SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS
WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM
HEADACHE
THAT A
SPEEDY AND SURE CURE
IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these testimonials are unsolicited by Mr. Spalding, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly Scientific Discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5, 1861.
Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and *I like them so well* that I want you to send me two dollars worth more.
Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.
Send the pills by mail, and oblige,
Your ob't servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Penn., Feb. 6, 1861.
Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*
Yours respectfully,
MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntingdon Co., Pa., Jan. 18, 1861.
H. C. SPALDING,
SIR:
You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.
Respectfully yours,
JNO. B. SIMONS.
P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills and find them *excellent.*

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.
HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.:
Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best Pills I have ever tried.*
Direct A. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandot Co., Ohio.

BEVERLY, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.
H. C. SPALDING, Esq.:
I wish for some circulars or large show-bills to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind please send to me. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days,) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her.
Respectfully yours,
W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURGH, Franklin Co., Ohio, Jan. 9, 1861.
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York,
DEAR SIR:
Inclosed find twenty-five cents (25) for which send a box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburgh, Franklin Co., Ohio.
Your Pills work like a charm—cure headache almost *instanter.*
Truly yours,
WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.
Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.
Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.
Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure of Headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.
They have been tested in more than a thousand cases with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.
If you are, or have been troubled with the Headache, send for a box (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.
The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkable effectual remedy for the Headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

From the Western Railroad Gazette, Chicago, Ill.
We heartily indorse Mr. Spaulding and his unrivaled Cephalic Pills.

From the Kanawaha Valley Star, Kanawaha, Va.
We are sure that persons suffering with the Headache who try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Path-Finder, New-Orleans, La.
Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

From the St Louis Democrat.
The immense demand for the article, (Cephalic Pills,) is rapidly increasing.

From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.
Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not KNOW to possess real merit.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.
The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.
Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.
Said to be be efficacious for the Headache.

From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY! DISPATCH!
"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."
As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE
meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.
"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."
N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.
CAUTION.
As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, is on the outside wrapper. All others are swindling counterfeits.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

SALE OF IOWA STATE STOCKS.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE STATE OF IOWA OF A SUM NOT EXCEEDING $400,000.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned agents, at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 13th day of July next, for loaning to the State of Iowa a sum not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars, being a part of a loan not exceeding eight hundred thousand dollars, authorized by an act passed at the extra session of the Eighth General Assembly, entitled "An act to provide for the issue and sale of State Bonds to procure a loan of money for the State of Iowa, to enable it to repel invasion, and defend itself in war." Approved May 28, 1861.

The sum for which the sealed proposals aforesaid will be received will fall short of the said sum of $400,000 by the amount of that sum for which bonds may be sold in the State at private sale, at their nominal par value, previous to the 13th day of July, 1861.

The bonds for the sale of which the said sealed proposals will be received, are in the sum of one thousand, or five hundred dollars each, at the option of the party making the proposal, to be expressed in said proposal, signed by the Governor, countersigned by the Auditor and Treasurer, and attested by the great seal of the State of Iowa, with interest coupons attached, signed by the Auditor of State, but not attested by the great seal of the State; providing for the reimbursement of the principal at the expiration of twenty years from the date thereof, and for the payment of interest semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, both principal and interest on said bonds being payable at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, but the Governor may cause said payments to be made at any other place in the City of New-York by giving thirty days public notice of such place, in three newspapers in said City.

The State has irrevocably pledged its faith to provide adequate means to pay the interest on said bonds as the same becomes due, and the principal at the expiration of twenty years, and for that purpose all, or so much as is necessary, of the revenue arising from the entire taxable property of the State, has been and is set apart and pledged for these purposes; and it is made the duty of the Census Board, or other proper officer or officers, (which duty, it is provided by law, may if necessary be enforced by mandamus,) to levy in each year a tax sufficient for these purposes, after payment of all expenses of collection.

No tax, it is provided by law, shall ever be levied by the State of Iowa on the stock thereby created nor on the interest which may be payable thereon, and that the value of said stock shall in no wise be impaired by the authority of the State, but it is expressly provided that nothing in said law contained shall be so construed as to exempt from taxation any part of the capital stock of the branches of the State Bank of Iowa.

The one hundred dollar Bonds authorized by said act will be sold, if at all, in the State.

No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject all or any such proposals as shall be considered will promote the best interests of the State.

The terms will be specie, payable in hand on delivery of the Bonds sold to the purchasers.

The proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1861, by the undersigned at the place of reception, in presence of such persons as may see proper to be present, and the loan awarded to the best and highest bidders if accepted, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1861.

Proposals must be addressed under seal to the undersigned, care of Metropolitan Bank, New-York City, marked "Proposals for Iowa State Loan."

A number of certified copies of the act authorizing said Loan, and of the action of the Board of Commissioners therein provided for, with other documents pertaining thereto, can be found at the Metropolitan Bank in the City of New-York for inspection and examination.

New-York, June 19, 1861.
JOHN W. JONES, Treasurer of State, } Loan
MATURIN L. FISHER, } Agents.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
No. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK STREET.
DEPOSITS FROM 10 CENTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under; and five per cent on larger amounts.
THIS BANK HAS OPENED 6 277 ACCOUNTS, AND RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 25 MONTHS $525,056 36.
Deposits made on or before July 20 will bear interest from the 1st inst.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
CORNER THIRD-AV. AND 25TH-ST.
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per cent interest allowed on all sums from one to one thousand dollars.
ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JULY WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS.
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York.
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

S. DRAPER,
No. 36 Pine-st.,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated.
Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, New York, June 29, 1861.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of July, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 15th. Interest not called for will be credited to depositors. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway.
JOSEPH STUART, President.
PETER CERRAR, Acct.

THE FOLLOWING BONDS AND COUPONS, due July 1, are paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO:
Chicago City Bonds.
Chicago City Coupons, Municipal.
Chicago City Coupons, Water.
Albany City Bonds.
Albany City Coupons.
Utica City Coupons.
Detroit and Pontiac Railroad Coupons.
Atlantic and Great Western Railway Coupons.
Buffalo and State Line Railroad Coupons.
Buffalo City Coupons.
Buffalo City Bonds.
Also, interest on
New-York State 5½ and 6 per cent. Stocks.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending July 1, as follows: On sums of five hundred dollars and under at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, and on sums exceeding five hundred dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 15th inst. The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal. New-York, July 3, 1861. P. PERIT, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AV.—Interest will be paid on or after July 22, on all deposits in this Institution, entitled thereto, at the rate of Six Per Cent., on all sums of $500 and under, and at the rate of Five Per Cent. on larger amounts.
Interest not withdrawn, will bear interest from July 1, same as a deposit.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST. The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) per Cent. on all sums up to $1,000, and Four (4) per Cent. over that amount, to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 15th day of July next. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. to $1,000, and 4 per cent. on sums over that amount. Deposits made on or before the 13th of July will draw interest from the 1st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 13 AVENUE A., between 1st and 2d sts. Open daily, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1. Six per cent. interest allowed.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 3d-av.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE THE 15th of July will bear interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, No. 106 Liberty st. New-York, July 1, 1861.—The interest on the Scrip issued by [illegible] holders of Common Stock on the [illegible] is now due, and payable at this office.
A. H. FABLIN, Treasurer.

[illegible] VALLEY RAILROAD [illegible] Coupons due 1st of July, 1861, on [illegible] First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be [illegible]
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

FINANCIAL.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
No. 73 6th-av., corner of Waverley-place.
JULY INTEREST FOR 1861.
The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and under that may be entitled thereto; and Four per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars that may be entitled thereto, payable at the Bank during bank hours, on and after
MONDAY, July 15.
Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors, as principal and draw interest.
The Bank is open daily from 10 o'clock A. M., until 2 o'clock P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
D. A. CUSHMAN, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, } Secretaries.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, }

$12,000 WANTED OF LODER & CO.'S matured paper, in sums not to exceed $500, for which sixty cents on the dollar, cash, will be paid. Address BROKER, Box No. 138 *Times* Office, for three days, stating name and the amount.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1861.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors and Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, July 9, 1861. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

NEW-YORK STATE SEVEN PER CENT. Stock, due in 1870, interest payable quarterly; also, United States Treasury Notes, for sale in amounts to suit, by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall st.

FOR SALE—EIGHT SHARES IN THE WORLD newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. 2,450 Post-office.

DIVIDENDS.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, July 3, 1861.
DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent., payable on demand.
W. E. CARY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK—CHATHAM square—New-York, July 1, 1861.—A Dividend of Six Per Cent. on sums of $500 and under, and of Five Per Cent. on sums over that amount, which have been deposited for three months prior to July 1, will be paid at their banking office on and after the 15th inst., by order of the Trustees.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
N. B.—Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the shareholders on the 15th July.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 8th until that day.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861.
DIVIDEND NO. 10.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of three per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the earnings of the past six months, has been declared and made payable to the stockholders on and after the 8th inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW YORK, July 2, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent. out of the profits of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on the 8th inst.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICE CITIZENS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW YORK, July 2, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE AND A HALF PER CENT. has been declared THIS DAY, payable on demand.
EDWARD A. WALTON, Secretary.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 54 WALL-ST., July 1, 1861.
TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors has this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

EAST RIVER BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a Dividend from the profits of the last six months of Three and a half per Cent., payable on and after July 15. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 15th inclusive. By order
W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES FIRE INS. CO., No. 69 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1861.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., (5) payable on demand. By order,
WASHINGTON KITTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 153 Bowery, corner of Broome-st., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after the 10th inst.
T. Y. BROWN, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1 Montgomery-st., JERSEY CITY, July 3, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on and after the 8th inst.
J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND.—The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable to the New-York Stockholders, on demand, at the Bank of America.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND—THE Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable to the New-York Stockholders, on demand, at the Bank of America.

IRVING BANK DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1861.—A dividend of 3 PER CENT. will be paid the stockholders of this bank on and after the 8th day of July. The Transfer Books are closed to that day inclusive. By order of the Board,
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INS. CO., No. 48 Wall-st., Bank of New-York Building.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi annual dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1861. JAMES R. LOTT, Sec'y.

EAST RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 69 Wall-st., New-York, 2d July, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of *six per cent.*, payable on demand.
THOMAS PALMER, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF seven (7) per cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. JAMES S. AMES, JR., Secretary.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO. No. 437 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July [illegible], 1861.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared, payable on demand.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS BANK, BROOKLYN, July 2, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF five per cent. has been declared, payable on demand.
T. C. DISBROW, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BY virtue of a chattel mortgage executed by JOHN D. McCREARY and JAMES A. McCREARY, both of the City of New-York, to CHRISTOPHER R. ROBERT, of said City, dated the twelfth day of April, in the year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and duly filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, on the twenty-seventh day of said April, and of which said mortgage true copies together with statements exhibiting the interest of the mortgage in the said property, thereby mortgaged, were duly filed in the office of said Register, in the years one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and one thousand eight hundred and sixty one—according to the statute in such case made and provided, and upon which default has been made, I shall sell the property therein mentioned and described, viz.: One steam engine, 20 horse power, large pullies, shaft and fixtures, and steam pipes. One large locomotive boiler, 60 horse power, steam pipes, guages, brickwork and fixtures, pump, water and steam pipes, steam guage and cocks, fire damper and regulator, blower pullies and fixtures attached, main shafting, hangers and bolts, pullies and belts in 1st, 2d and 3d stories of Nos. 331, 333, 335 and 337 Stanton-st. Hoisting machines, chains and fixtures, cooper shop machinery, consisting of one large head dresser, 3 jointers, 2 drum saws, 2 circular saws, shafting pullies and belts attached, 1 stave dresser, 3 stone mills, fixtures, pullies and belts, 7 Bogardus mills and belts, 2 iron roller mills, 2 oil-cisterns, lead and zinc, Croton water pipes and steam heating pipes, 3 large iron tanks, 5 galvanized tanks, 27 tin cans, 8 copper kettles, 2 copper mixing pans, 2 copper floats, 24 iron pots, 2 strainers, 3 sieves, 1 skimmer, 3 iron dippers, 2 iron skimmers, 2 ladles, 2 small copper kettles, 3 ink gates, 4 hoppers and slides, speaking-tubes and whistles, hose-pipes, 71 galvanized cans, 20 iron cans, 10 drying dishes, 11 filtering bags, screens in block houses, 10 wood ink tubs, 105 iron tubs, 2 desks, 4 chairs, 1 office clock, clothes hook, inkstand and books, 2 stoves and pipe, 1 large stove and pipe, 3 rubber springs, &c., 2 steelyards, 2 platform scales, lot of wrenches, 1 slab and muller, mortar and pestle, 1 lamp and stand, lot of bottles, 1 thermometer, 2 hydrometers, 39 pallet-knives, 4 copper oil-cans, 11 tin oil cans, block, 1 fall rope, 1 fall chain, 1 wheelbarrow, 45 brass castings, lot of brass patterns, 1 iron vice, 1 wood vice, 6 hammers, 1 carpenter's bench, chest and tools, lot of pipe tongs, 1 register, case and numbers, lot of handles for ink tubs, 25 cast iron ink boxes, 3 varnish barrels and gates, 8 tin scoops, lot of marking plates and numbers, 2 sets steel numbers, 3 tables, 1 water cooler, bins for colors, 1 oil pump, 1 truck, 1 cart, 1 wagon, 3 harnesses, 1 heavy sled, 1 sleigh, lot of robes, horse cover and blankets, 2 halters, 1 hay cutter, 1 clothes press—at public auction, at the building and premises known as and numbered three hundred and thirty-one (331), three hundred and thirty-three (333), three hundred and thirty five (335) and three hundred and thirty seven (337) Stanton-street, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the ninth day of July next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.—Dated New-York, June 29, 1861. CHRISTOPHER R. ROBERT.
RAYMOND & HNOX, Attorneys for Mortgagee.

THE CONSIGNEES OF 44 BAGS DRIED peaches, marked P. W. R. & Co., New-York, from City Point, March 25, 1861, per steamer Yorktown are requested to call and pay charges on and take away the same, on or before July 12 prox. If not called for as above they will be sold to pay expenses.
LUDLAM & HENEKEN,
June 27, 1861. No. 135 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

WAR, WITH ALL ITS HORRORS, PRODUCES less dreadful effects than the infatuated entail upon themselves by an unrestrained indulgence of the passions—an axiom fully exemplified by that popular medical work entitled *Human Frailty*, beautifully illustrated with Steel Engravings. Published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere on receiving the amount in postage stamps.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (46th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., N. Y.; J. H. Johnson, No. 60 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DYSPEPSIA CURED.
R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake.
Refers to the following named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable medicine, viz.:
Mr. David Bino, No 66 4th st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3rd and 3rd sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 54 1st st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCuminisky, cooper, No. 275 Front-st., New-York.
For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3rd floor; No. 39 South 7th-st., near 2d st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Dally, paint store, No. 97 Bowery.
Price 25 cents per bottle.
N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.
Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc.; supplying at the same time, the means of Self-Cure, by one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present speciality, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to operative surgery, diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints, Nervous Debility, and Impotency caused by youthful indiscretion. Dr. B.'s book on this latter subject, with hints to young men and women before and after marriage, is of vital importance to them; and every family should possess this valuable book.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*
Price $1. It may be had at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway; at GODFRIES, No. 831 Broadway, and at RICHARSON'S, No. 1 Vesey-st. Office hours from 8 until 11, and from 6 until 8 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.
Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam, 50 cents; Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholugogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills, $1.
Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery, $1.
GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

SURE CURE—THE GREAT REMEDY.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—Nothing else makes a thorough cure; the unfailing friend of the afflicted. The Unfortunate's Friend alone cures that it never returns, eradicating disease permanently. Price $1. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Advice free. Cure guaranteed.

CHEESMAN'S IMPROVED SPECIFIC IS a prompt constitutional remedy. It does not produce sickness of the stomach; has no offensive odor, &c. and is never followed by gleet. It will cure any case in from one to five days. Price 50 cents. Sold by WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., at No. 36 John-st., and by all first-class druggists.

DR. WARD'S GREAT REMEDIES AFFORD the only speedy and permanent cure. Hundreds are disappointed till finding Dr. Ward's office, No. 12 Laight-st., and giving his remedies a trial, they are instantly cured. Consultation free. Cure guaranteed. Doctor attending till 10 P. M. Medical book gratis.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., corner of Canal-st., where Dr. Ward is consulted confidentially, day or evening.

ONE TO THREE BOXES OF WINCHESTER'S "SPECIFIC PILL" will permanently cure any case of Seminal Weakness, [illegible] aggravated. Sent by mail. $1 per box. [illegible] WINCHESTER, No. [illegible] John-st., New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN A. SIMPSON and ZEB. MAYHEW against FRANCISCO DE ATAZE, John Doe and Richard Roe, composing the firm of Ataze & Co.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office No. 74 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, with interest from the 17th day of June, 1861, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, June 17, 1861.
BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 74 Wall st., New-York.
The above-named complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 22d day of June, 1861.
je24-law6wM* BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN A. SIMPSON and ZEB MAYHEW against LORENZO RUEZ, John Doe and Richard Roe, composing the firms of Ruez Brothers & Co., and Ruez & Co.—Summons for a money demand on contract (Com. not ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 74 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twelve thousand dollars, with interest from the 17th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, June 17, 1861.
BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT, Plffs' Att'ys,
No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.
The complaint above named was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 22d day of June, 1861.
je24 law6wM* BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN AUSTIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. H. Armstrong, Esq., No. 15 Nassau-st., in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of October next. Dated New-York, the 6th day of April, A. D. 1861.
JAMES DEVLIN, Executor.
ap8-law6wM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. PRIDHAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 101 and 103 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next. Dated New-York, the 20th day of October 1860.
law9mM* R. H. LAIMBEER, Executor.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

REMOVAL—THE NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT [illegible] No. 98 Duane-st., late No. 4 John-st., New-York. Branch offices, No. 720 Broadway, New-York, and No. 166 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. & FLUSHING RAILROAD,
Stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.
New Time Table, July 1, 1861.

LEAVE FLUSHING	LEAVE NEW-YORK.
6:30 A. M. to Fulton Slip,	7:15 A. M., Hunter's Point.
7:55 A. M. to Fulton Slip.	8:30 A. M., Hunter's Point.
9:00 A. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries,	9:00 A. M., *Mattano* at Fulton Slip,
10:00 A. M. to Fulton Slip,	11:00 A. M., Hunter's Point.
1:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries	1:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton Slip,
2:45 P. M. to Fulton Slip,	4:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton Slip.
4:55 P. M. to Fulton Slip,	5:30 P. M., Hunter's Point.
6:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries,	6:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton Slip,
7:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	7:30 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton Slip.

N. B.—Hunter's Point, the New York terminus of the road, is accessible by 34th st. Ferry, (every fifteen minutes) and by James-slip Ferries, (every half and even hour.) Steamer MATTANO connects direct, and tickets through.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.
For Albany, Troy, North and West, Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27, 1861.
11 A. M., fast Express train from 26th st. Station.
For Williams Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains, and all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Sup't.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The steamboat SEA SHORE will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.
Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.
Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No. 191 Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat SEA-SHORE.
Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY and TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS ST.	FROM THIRTEENTH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping car.) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 6 A. M., 12:55 P. M., and 4 P. M.	6:25 A. M., and 1:20 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 9:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.	9:55 A. M. and 5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 3:45, 4:30, 9:45 P. M.	4:10, 4:55 and 10:15 P. M.
Fishkill train, 6:30 P. M.	6:55 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry and Long Dock from foot of Chambers-st. Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. Mail at 8:30 A. M. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. Way, at 4 P. M. for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express *daily*, at 5 P. M. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Sup't.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Greenport; 12 M and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale; 6:30 P. M. for Jamaica. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M.
For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.
Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Ferry Boat from James slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Monsey at 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Sufferns at 4:25 P. M.
T. W. DEMAREST, Sup.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, *an entire success*.
They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.
But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.
List and price of
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying; Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Pruritus Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco, and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case, and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Cases of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1.
Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express free of charge on the receipt of the price.
Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.
N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.
His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE, NO. 221 SIXTH AVENUE.—Desponding invalids are daily made healthy and happy by the magic powers of Dr. PHELPS' ELECTRO-MAGNETIC REMEDIES—the only sure, harmless and unobjectionable specific and certain preventive for female complaints and chronic diseases generally. Consultations, day or evening, free. Relief guaranteed.

DR. PHELPS, NO. 221 SIXTH-AVENUE, CURES all diseases of the sexual system (male or female) without medicines, pain, sickness or inconvenience, at trifling expense. Cures guaranteed by mail on receipt of $10.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm and style of WHITE & VAN VLIET, is this day dissolved by limitation. MATTHEW WHITE is alone authorized to sign in liquidation.
MATTHEW WHITE,
FREDK. G. VAN VLIET.
NOTICE.—The business of the late firm of WHITE & VAN VLIET will be continued by the undersigned at the corner of West and Bethune sts.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861. MATTHEW WHITE.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the undersigned, under the firm name of LEE, RIPLEY & CO., is hereby dissolved. Charles P. H. Ripley is solely authorized to settle the business, and to sign the firm name in liquidation.
U. M. LEE and
GEORGE A. DUNLAP,
By Charles P. H. Ripley.
CHARLES P. H. RIPLEY.
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1861.

NOTICE.—URIAH M. LEE AND GEORGE A. DUNLAP have assigned all their interest in the assets, property and effects of the firm of LEE, RIPLEY & CO. to me. CHAS. P. H. RIPLEY.
New-York, April 30, 1861.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60
Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 3.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 17.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 24.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 31.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 7.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, JULY 20,
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, July 20, at noon.
This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
GEO. MACKENZIE, }
The steamer FULTON will sail Aug. 17.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at QUEENSTOWN, Ireland.
The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:
ETNA .... SATURDAY, July 13
EDINBURGH .... SATURDAY, July 20
CITY OF WASHINGTON .... SATURDAY, July 27
And every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, first cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40; from Queenstown, $30.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to WILLIAM INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 109 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

STEAMBOATS.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.
Steamer MATTANO will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows: Leave Astoria—6:35, 8, 10:5 A. M.; 2:50, 5, 6:45 P. M. Leave Fulton Market Wharf—7:15, 9 A. M., 1, 4, 6, 7:30 P. M.
CONNECTING WITH FLUSHING RAILROAD AT HUNTER'S POINT EACH WAY. Fare 10 cents.
DAILY
EXCURSION
TO
ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.
Passengers not leaving the boat will be charged fare only one way.

FOR CAMP SCOTT.
STATEN ISLAND DIRECT.
Cheapest and most beautiful sail in the world. Take Staten Island ferry-boat, foot of Whitehall-st., between Battery and South Ferry. Boats leave every hour, (on fine Sundays every half hour.) Connects with Staten Island Railroad.

SHREWSBURY, JULY.—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Monday, July 1, 2½ P. M.	Tuesday, July 2, 9 A. M.
Tuesday, July 2, 3:20 P. M.	Wed'day, July 3, 9½ A. M.
Wed'day, July 3, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, July 4, 6 A. M.
Thurs'y, July 4, 10½ A. M.	Thursday, July 4, 4 P. M.
Friday, July 5, 6 A. M.	Friday, July 5, 3 P. M.
Saturday, July 6, 7 A. M.	Saturday, July 6, 3 P. M.
Sunday, July 7, 7½ A. M.	Sunday, July 7, 3 P. M.
Monday, July 8, 8½ A. M.	Monday, July 8, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, July 9, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, July 9, 3 P. M.
Wed'day, July 10, 9½ A. M.	Wed'day, July 10, 3½ P. M.
Thursday, July 11, 4½ P. M.	Friday, July 12, 6½ A. M.

Fare 35 cents.
The LAURA will connect for Red Bank and intermediate Landings on and after July 3. John Liming's Stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford, and Squam Village.

SHREWSBURY, JULY.—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, July 2, 10½ A. M.	Monday, July 1, 12½ P. M.
Wed'day, July 3, 11½ A. M.	Tuesday, July 2, 2 P. M.
Thursday, July 4, 12½ P. M.	Wed'day, July 3, 3 P. M.
Friday, July 5, 3½ P. M.	Friday, July 5, 6 A. M.
Saturday, July 6, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, July 6, 7 A. M.
Sunday, July 7, 7½ A. M.	Sunday, July 7, 3 P. M.
Monday, July 8, 3½ P. M.	Monday, July 8, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, July 9, 3:50 P. M.	Tuesday, July 9, 7 A. M.
Wed'day, July 10, 4½ P. M.	Wed'n'day, July 10, 7 A. M.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, on and after July 3. To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's Stages and steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare, 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. JAS. A. DUMONT will run to the Banks daily during the season, (Fridays excepted.)

Leaving—East River.		Leaving—North River.	
Tenth-st.	7:5 a. m.	Spring st.	8:10 a. m.
Broome-st.	7:30 a. m.	Thirteenth-st.	8:30 a. m.
Peck-slip	7:45 a. m.	Pier No. 4,	9:00 a. m.

This is one of the best Excursions out of New-York.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat NAUSHON runs daily as follows: Leave West 10th st. (Amos) at 9¼ A. M., 12¼ and 3¼ P. M. Leave Spring-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M. Leave Jay-st. at 9¾ A. M., 12¾ and 3¾ P. M. Leave Morris-st., Pier No. 4 North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leaves Coney Island, last trip, at 6½ P. M. Fare, including return ticket, 25 cents.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. daily (without exception.) at 8 A. M. Lands at West 10th (Amos) and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M.

STEAMER METAMORA—FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Sing Sing and Haverstraw—leaves pier foot of Jay st. daily, at 9 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., omitting 9 A. M. trip on Fridays, and Sing Sing on 4:30 trip.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING at 7:30 A. M., making the usual landings.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamboat DANIEL DREW leaves Jay-st. on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The steamer ALICE PRICE leaves Catharine Market wharf daily at 2 P. M.; leaves Norwalk daily at 8¼ A. M. Fare 50 cents.

EXCURSIONS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUNDAY SCHOOL EXCURSIONS.
Steamers SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE will convey schools or pleasure parties to and from any landings between Peck-slip, Brooklyn, or Williamsburgh, and Harlem. For terms, &c., apply to
H. P. McGOWN, President, No. 76 Nassau-st.
Leaves Harlem at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15 P. M.; Peck-slip at 7, 8, 9:15, 11 A. M.; 1:30, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.
Biddle's Grove, open for the season. Steamboats and barges for charter. Apply to E. T. Wilson, No. 120 Wall-st., corner South, up stairs.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS.—EVERY DAY but Saturdays HERO, Capt. HANCOX, leaves West 10th-st., 7½ o'clock; Spring-st., 7¾; Broome-st., E. R., 8¼; Peck-slip, 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Tackle, bait and refreshments provided. Fare 50 cents.

FOR CHARTER.—THE FAST AND COMMODIOUS steamboat KEYPORT can be chartered for excursions by applying to the Captain of steamboat S. V. Arrowsmith, foot of Robinson-st., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., or of the Captain on board the KEYPORT.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
MONDAY, JULY 8, 1861.
BENEFIT OF E. T. TAYLOR, STAGE MANAGER.
On which occasion the entire brilliant company of the Museum, with many other favorite artistes of the City, have
VOLUNTEERED THEIR VALUABLE SERVICES,
Which enables the beneficiary to offer a most
SUPERB BILL OF ATTRACTIONS,
Which he trusts will secure the remembrance of his friends and the patrons of the Museum.
His bill of fare will consist of
COMEDY, PANTOMIME, DRAMA AND FARCE,
including
A LESSON FOR HUSBANDS,
THE DUMB GIRL OF THE INN,
CLARI; OR, HOME, SWEET HOME,
BLACK-EYED SUSAN, &c. &c.
The manager takes great pleasure in being enabled to announce an engagement, for a short time, with
PROF. ANDERSON, JR.,
PROF. ANDERSON, JR.,
PROF. ANDERSON, JR.,
PROF. ANDERSON, JR.,
THE GREAT WIZARD OF THE WORLD!
THE GREAT WIZARD OF THE WORLD!
THE GREAT WIZARD OF THE WORLD!
THE GREAT WIZARD OF THE WORLD!
THE GREAT WIZARD OF THE WORLD!
THE GREAT WIZARD OF THE WORLD!
Who has astonished crowned heads, nobility and gentry, with his unequaled feats of legerdemain and natural magic!
Prof. Anderson will appear every afternoon and evening, commencing Tuesday, July 9, 1861, in a great variety of his
ASTOUNDING TRICKS AND FEATS,
ASTOUNDING TRICKS AND FEATS,
ASTOUNDING TRICKS AND FEATS,
ASTOUNDING TRICKS AND FEATS,
Which have never been equaled by any other artists; while his
STAGE AND PARAPHERNALIA
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will be the richest and most brilliant ever seen in America;
A GORGEOUS TEMPLE OF MAGIC!
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Enchanting to the eye and bewildering to the imagination.
To be seen at all hours, every Day and Evening, the wonderful and extraordinary
ALBINO SISTERS and their BLACK MOTHER and BROTHER.
Though these children are born of perfectly BLACK AFRICAN PARENTS,
Their complexion is pure white, their hair or wool white as snow, and their eyes a delicate pink.
THE GREAT LIVING SEA LION,
LIVING MAMMOTH GRIZZLY BEAR SAMPSON,
besides a great variety of other living Bears,
30 LIVING MONSTER SNAKES,
GRAND AQUARIAL GARDEN,
HAPPY FAMILY. LIVING SEAL.
And near a Million of Curiosities from all parts of the World.
Admission to all, 25 cents; Children under 10, 15 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT,
and
EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
Will be presented the
SEVEN SISTERS.
or
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN,
With all the
NEW PATRIOTIC UNION TABLEAUX
and
ITS GREAT CAST OF COMIC STRENGTH.

PALACE GARDENS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GRAND DRILL
BY THE
PALACE GARDEN ZOUAVES CORPS.
CAMP SONGS BY COL. FRED WREN,
Vivandiere La Petite Martha,
And Choruses by the Zouave Corps.
MR. J. F. STRATTON'S
MILITARY AND SERENADE BAND.
Admission 25c. Refreshments included. Children over 4 years 10c. No Refreshments.
C. V. DEFOREST, Proprietor.

READINGS AND RECITATIONS.
ELIZA K. BAXTER,
Will make her first appearance at Dodworth's Hall, No. 802 Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, July 9, 1861, assisted by Professor J. B. BROWN. Programme: Scenes from "Henry VIII.," the "Love Chase," and "London Assurance." ELIZA K. BAXTER will recite "Juliet's Soliloquy," and "The Flag of Our Union," and read "Gray's Elegy." J. B. BROWN will recite "The Light Brigade," "Lord William," Hamlet's Soliloquy," and "The Raven." Tickets 50 cents. May be obtained at the principal Music and Bookstores, or at the door. To commence at 8 o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, OPPOSITE BOND-ST.
MONDAY, July 8, and every evening during the week. New and varied programme, consisting of Ballads, Glees, Choruses, Vocal and Instrumental Solos, Laughable Interludes, Burlesque Dancing and Mock Opera. Admittance 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARTER, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

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AT THE PUPIL'S RESIDENCE,
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LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome-st.
What everybody says must be true: everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, AGENT, HAS removed to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $150 and warranted; second-hand pianos and melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of musical merchandise at war prices; pianos and melodeons to rent from $2 upwards. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre organs for churches at low prices.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
in every variety of scales and pattern.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
Near Broadway, New-York.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron-frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

INSTRUCTION.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL,
STAMFORD, CONN.
(Strawberry-Hill.)
The School Year commences Sept. 23. The location is delightful, and the School offers advantages for a thorough and accomplished education. For circulars, apply to Dr. WEISSE, (a Professor in the School,) No. 30 West 15th-st., or to Miss AIKEN, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
A Boarding School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under 12, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed! circulars supplied by MRS. FREEMAN, Principal. Interviews on Wednesdays, from 11 to 3 o'clock, at No. 469 Hudson-st.

LOCATION WANTED FOR A BOARDING or day school for young ladies, in a town or village needing an institution which would supply all the advantages to be obtained in a school of the highest class. Address J. T., Box No. 31 Sing Sing Post-office, N. Y.

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY—NO. 24 Bible House, New-York—For the benefit of Schools, Teachers, and families desiring teachers or schools for their children. Wanted, a French lady, to teach in a family in Northern Alabama. Address Rev. G. G. SAXE, Box No. 2,371 New-York.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY COMPETENT TO INstruct in the English branches, French, which she speaks and writes, Latin, and the elements of music, desires an appointment; she has taught very successfully during several years, and feels confident that entire satisfaction will be rendered to those who may choose to avail themselves of her offices; indubitable references and testimonials can be furnished. Address immediately L. C. B., *Times* Office.

TEACHERS.—A FRENCH GENTLEMAN (AN experienced teacher) wishes to make an immediate engagement, on very moderate terms, either as teacher in an institute, or tutor in a family. Branches of instruction—French, piano, drawing, writing, &c. No objection to the country. Adress H. W., Box No. 2,340 Post-office, New-York.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG GERMAN LADY who speaks the English and French languages fluently, and has some experience in teaching, wishes to obtain a situation in a school or family; no objections to going into the country or traveling; she would also be willing to give instruction in French and German as an equivalent for board. Apply at No. 48 West 33d st.

UNE DEMOISELLE D'UNE EDUCATION supérieure, désire entrer dans une famille comme gouvernante. For references and particulars, address INSTITUTRICE, Brooklyn Post office.

LOAN OFFICES.

MONEY ADVANCED ON DIAMOND JEWELRY, watches and plate, or bought for cash at the highest prices, by LOUIS AMBICH,
No. 723 Broadway, under New-York Hotel.

ATWOOD'S PURE ALCOHOL.—PATENTED —free from fusel oil and other foreign matter, for a chemical process, adapted to medical purposes, such as making Tinctures, Extracts, Ethers, Chloroform, &c. Best for perfumery use.
E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway, Sole Agent.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

Secession has not heretofore held the numerical majority in this State; it has only been in possession of all the impudence, braggadocio, and so-called "chivalry." The "bone and sinew"—those who staid at home and minded their own business—are all Union men and women. The floating population, the vagabondism, the rowdyism, (*vide* the records of "Black Friday in St. Louis,") the aspiring politicians, the pauperized demagoguism—all these classes and influences, with here and there a good man and a good purpose, have composed the secession elements in Missouri.

Gen. LYON is a stern teacher, as one will know who looks for a moment into his determined countenance, and watches the expression of his deep gray eyes, now fixed, now stormy with resolve. In the wrinkles that gather under his jutting eyebrows, like waves rolling up beneath some beetling cliff—in his high, broad forehead—in his firm-set mouth—in his small but wiry frame, one can recognize a character who will prosecute sternly to the very end whatever he sets out to do. His treatment of secession may partake of sternness, but he will render it effectual. Not an inch will be yielded—not an advantage given—but he will march straight to the end he has in view, with the unswerving, resistless force of a planet in its orbit. Thus much do I promise for him, and I know he will make the promise good.

Some time to-day or to-morrow, we will leave here with all the force now at this point, with the exception of some five hundred men, who will be left to defend the position and strengthen the Union cause by their presence and sympathy, and if need be, their arms. This small force will be amply sufficient to care for this portion of the State; they are well fortified on a high bluff, which commands town, river and country, and have an abundance of arms, including several pieces of artillery. A company of Union men, numbering 145, has been formed in Booneville, and supplied with arms by Gen. LYON; and in view of these facts, it is safe to infer that secession in this quarter of the State has received what will prove its final quietus.

Free communication is not allowed by river with points above this. Yesterday, considerable excitement was created by the appearance of the *Sioux City* steaming slowly up the channel on the opposite side of the river, apparently with no intention of landing. One of the brass six-pounders, which for the last week have been gazing idly down upon the river, was wheeled forward and sighted carefully upon the lazy craft. A cartridge was sent home, the gun capped, a brawny, bare-armed artillery man seized the lanyard, and the next instant the *Sioux City* would have received a six-pound token of our regards. Just then, however, she rounded to, greatly to the disappointment of a thousand men or so, who were gleefully overlooking matters, and speculating upon the exact destination of the first shot. Had she been armed with a couple of twelve-pounders, she might, with a discharge or two of grape, sent half the crowd into "kingdom come," and then made her escape, with little or no damage to herself, as a short distance further a turn in the high bluffs would have screened her from our guns. However, she came peaceably back, and proved to be heavily laden with provisions and stores, bound for Kansas City. Gen. LYON ordered her to be searched, and finding nothing contraband, allowed her to proceed.

Such an excitement as this, with the occasional sight of a regular, tied up by the thumbs to a gun wheel, and flogged for drunkenness—or mayhap the shooting of a man here and there by his own carelessness, is about all that occurs here to vary the monotony of preparation.

It is the probable intention of Gen. LYON to proceed from this point to Springfield, in Southwestern Missouri; there form a junction with the Kansas troops and also with a body, under Col. SEIGEL, from St. Louis, now moving in that direction—and with some other forces, now scattered in various directions, making, when united, a total force of from seven to ten thousand men. We will have, in addition, a formidable artillery department, including pieces ranging from 6 to 64-pounders and one 10-inch howitzer.

The majority of the troops which will compose this body, are armed with rifled muskets, and all are plentifully supplied with ammunition. We have no doubt as to our ability, in case we meet that formidable individual MCCULLOUGH, to extinguish him with nearly the same ease and readiness that we did His Excellency Gov. JACKSON.

It may be remarked that the evidences of want of purpose and determination, and indisputable proofs that Gov. JACKSON has given of arrant cowardice, have had no light effect in turning Missouri tendencies Unionwards. Just now he is the best-cursed and most heartily despised man in the State—in fact, he has in no small degree contributed to swell the success of the Union effort being made in Missouri. If he can only manage to escape Gen. LYON for the next six months, he will drive a dagger straight into the heart of Secession—in other words, if he have rope enough given him, he will hang himself and his cause, as sure as the Summer brings harvest. Heaven speed his efforts! GALWAY.

MEETING OF THE MISSOURI CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, July 7.

The Missouri State Convention has been officially called to meet at Jefferson City, July 22.

The Thirteenth Illinois Regiment of Volunteers, Col. WYMAN, reached here from Caseyville this evening, and marched to the Pacific Railroad dépôt, whence they go to join Col. SIGEL's command in the South west.

ANOTHER SKIRMISH IN MISSOURI.

The St. Louis *Democrat*, of July 3, says:

"Fifty Home Guards under Capt. COOK, from De Soto and Hopewell, proceeded Sunday night by rail to Irondale, where they arrived Monday morning at 9 o'clock and marched towards Farmington in search of contraband arms, &c., reported to be in the neighborhood of that place. They passed through Farmington about three miles eastward towards the river, but finding nothing, were returning home, when about six miles west of Farmington they were attacked by a body of some 250 to 300 well armed and mounted Secessionists, who were in ambush. Their fire resulted in "nobody hurt."

The fire was returned by the Home Guards, mortally wounding WM. HUNTER, one of the secession leaders.

The Home Guards returned to De Soto yesterday at 1 P. M., without the loss of a man or a gun.

The rebels in that section are in possession of artillery, and gathered their clan by the discharge of their cannon, and were rallying all their forces in anticipation of the return of the Home Guards.

The brave 300 were concealed in the brush, and fired upon the Home Guards in an open field.

Three companies left the arsenal last evening to strengthen the operations of the Home Guards, and we may soon hear of something lively from the Southeast."

ARMS WANTED IN MISSISSIPPI.

GOV. PETTUS CALLS FOR SHOT-GUNS—HE PROCLAIMS MISSISSIPPI IN DANGER.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, JACKSON, Miss., June 23, 1861.

Whereas, it is probable that Mississippi will be called on to put forth her full military strength; and whereas, arms manufactured specially for war cannot be procured in sufficient numbers to arm ALL who are willing and anxious to take part in the present contest, I have deemed it proper and necessary to the defence of the State to call the attention of the people to the fact that they have in their possession arms which can be made efficient for war purposes, sufficient to arm twenty-five thousand men; and to invoke the aid of all State and county officers in collecting these arms and placing them in reach of the State authorities. Let the Boards of Police of each County forthwith assemble and send an agent into every police beat, and urge the citizens to send to the County seat all surplus firearms, shot-guns or rifles of every description, new or old, in order or out of order; and, when collected, let them be valued by just and discreet men appointed by the Board of Police, and the State will become responsible for their value to individuals sending them. Let them then be sent to Jackson, where they can be repaired. Small rifles can be bored to the proper calibre, old guns repaired, and broken ones mended. I further enjoin it on all officers of the State, and earnestly invoke the aid of all patriotic citizens, to use every effort to collect the scattered arms belonging to the State and send them forward to Jackson. Let every company which is not in a position to receive arms from the State arm themselves with double-barrel shot guns, (for they can be made as efficient as muskets or rifles) and hold themselves in readiness to move at an hour's notice. If seconded in these measures, as I hope and believe I shall be by the gallant men of Mississippi, we will then be able to send our insulted, invaded and outraged friends of the Border States all the aid they may need, and have arms enough left to make Mississippi a land of fire to an invading foe.

JOHN J. PETTUS.

TROOPS SENT OVER.

Three companies of Natchez Howitzers left Richmond on Wednesday, by the early train, for the intrenched camp on the top of the Blue Ridge. They have nine cannon, which, added to those already at the camp, make the total of 23. Two regiments arrived from Georgia, one infantry and one rifle—1,900 men, and encamped at Buchanan Springs. They go to Camp Steuben, ready to meet the National troops, though they are only armed with old flint muskets. The Twenty third Regiment of Louisiana Infantry were dispatched in great haste to Weldon to meet the enemy. This Company is very handsomely equipped, and will perform a first-rate service. Thirteen columbiads were shipped for Warwick, and forthwith put in position.

POSTSCRIPT.

MONDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Sunday, July 7.

Congressman VALLANDIGHAM visited the Ohio troops to-day. While in the First Regiment camp a disposition was shown by many of the troops to oust him, and notwithstanding the nerve and courage shown by Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, it is probable they would have succeeded, but for the protection afforded him by the Dayton company, and his pass from Gen. SCOTT. He finally retired to the camp of the Second Regiment, after declaring himself as good a Union man as any of them; expressing his scorn for the mob spirit shown by his fellow-citizens. Both Gen. SCHENCK and Col. MCCOOK were temporarily absent during the scene.

Gen. TYLER departed from Camp McDowell last evening, handing his command over to Col. E. D. KEYS, of the Eleventh Infantry. It is understood that a change will be made to advance Gen. TYLER n command.

Three rebel Cavalry appeared to the pickets a mile and a half outside of Cloud's Mill last night, but disappeared in the alarm made by the pickets.

It being ascertained that a farmer named Capt. MASON, in the vicinity of Fall's Church, outside our pickets, was about removing his stock of goods to the enemy's country, Gen. TYLER took the precautions to seize them while en route, which was done this morning at daybreak, by a party of the First Connecticut Regiment. Five horses, five mules, and a considerable quantity of baggage were captured. A later report represents the goods returned, the charge against Mr. MASON not being sustained.

Rev. Mr. LEFTMUCH, of the Second Presbyterian Church, opposite head-quarters, in this City, in his sermon, to-day, took strong Southern grounds, in treating of the present state of affairs, and volunteered a prayer especially for the State troops. Col. HEINTZLEMAN, after a conversation with the minister, decided that the Church should be closed, and, accordingly, this evening, sentinels were placed around it at special request. Col. HEINTZLEMAN subsequently withdrew his order, being of the opinion that nothing the reverend gentleman could say would hurt our cause. The affair creates considerable feeling among the religious community, and affords quite a relief in the way of excitement. The Church is not opened this evening, it being understood the elders think it injudicious to allow Mr. LEFTMUCH to preach, to-night, under the circumstances.

REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 7.

Hon. HENRY MAY left Baltimore on Tuesday last for Richmond, Va., where he now is. Various rumors are in circulation in relation to his visit. Previous to his starting, he had an interview with President LINCOLN, but whether in connection with his visit is not known. It is said to-day that he was invited to Richmond by JEFF. DAVIS, and that he is accompanied by two prominent Pennsylvanians, both friends of the Government.

Col. KINLY's command of Maryland volunteers, one thousand strong, left this evening for Frederick City. KINLY will be detained a few days further here by his duties as Provost Marshal until the police officers of Baltimore are arranged to the satisfaction of the Government.

A detachment of recruits for the Second Maine Regiment, unarmed, arrived this evening by the Northern Central Railroad, and were escorted to the Washington Dépôt by a Company of Col. LYLE's Pennsylvania Regiment.

A large number of horses arrived by the Northern Central route to-day for Washington.

LATEST REPORTS FROM MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, July 7.

The Twentieth Illinois Regiment, Col. MARSH, arrived Saturday, and went into quarters at the Arsenal, whence they will probably proceed South by the Iron Mountain Railroad.

Col. WILLIAMS' Thirteenth Illinois Regiment left for Rome yesterday, fully equipped for a long march.

Gen. LYONS' command was two days march, 31 miles south of Booneville, on the 4th. Several officers of Lieut. BLOOD's battalion of the Sixth Missouri Regiment, which went down to Iron Mountain on a scouting expedition on Tuesday, have returned, and report the death of one captain and 13 privates of the Secessionists in a little skirmish near Valley Forge on the 4th. The Federals surrounded Farrington on the night of the 3d, and the next morning thoroughly searched the town, and administered the oath to some 50 of its citizens. The troops then marched to Pilot Knob, where they encamped, waiting for the Sixth Regiment from Illinois, when it is thought they will march south.

THE BODY OF THOMAS CURRY EN ROUTE.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, July 7.

The body of THOMAS CURRY, the Zouave who was murdered in Washington, on Friday night, passed through here to-night, *en route* for New-York, accompanied by a guard of his late comredes.

TENNESSEE.

The followiag proclamation appears in the Memphis papers:

"By ISHAM G. HARRIS, Governor of the State of Tennessee.

To all whom these presents shall come, greeting.

Whereas, By an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, passed 8th May, 1861, an election on the 8th day of June, 1861, was held in the several counties of the State, in accordance therewith, upon the Ordinance of Separation and Representation; and also, whereas, it appears from the official returns of said election (hereto appended) that the people of the State of Tennessee have in their sovereign capacity, by an overwhelming majority, cast their votes for "Separation," dissolving all political connection with the late United States Government, and adopted the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America;

Now, therefore, I, ISHAM G. HARRIS, Governor o the State of Tennessee, do "make it known and declare all connection by the State of Tennessee with the Federal Union dissolved, and that Tennessee is a free, independent Government—free from all obligation to or connection with the Federal Government" of the United States of America.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed at the Department in Nashville, on this, the 24th day of June, 1861. ISHAM G. HARRIS.

By the Governor.

J. E. R. RAY, Secretary of State.

The following general orders give the impression that the Confederates are not so well armed as has been supposed:

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 21, 1861.

Commanders of the Militia of Tennessee will proceed forthwith to organize, muster and drill their commands, preparatory to active service at a moment's call. Each Captain will muster his company once in every month.

The Colonel of each regiment, and in the event of a vacancy in the Colonelship, the Captain of each company will report immediately to this office the strength of his regiment or company, and also the number of rifles, shot-guns, muskets, swords and other weapons of war, owned by those subject to military duty, or living within his said command.

It is recommended that all rifles be at once prepared for the use of the Minié ball, and made similar in bore, length, lock and the like, according to instructions, which have already been furnished by the Military Board to the officer of every county.

A pair of model moulds will, when they can be prepared, be deposited in the office of the County Court Clerk of each county.

Commanders will vigilantly see that all vacancies in the offices in their respective commands are filled without delay. By command of

GOV. ISHAM G. HARRIS,
Commander-in-Chief.

JAMES W. MCHENRY, Adjutant-General.

THE CONFEDERATE COURTS.

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, of June 25, has these minutes of cases recently held in that city:

"The following decision is one very important to our mercantile community. It will doubtless cover the case of Messrs. FROST & Co., boot and shoe dealers, who have been charged by Mr. NEWMAN, one of their clerks, with treason, in sending to their house in Boston two drafts on Liverpool for £1,600 each.

JAMES SMITH *vs.* STEPHEN FLANAGAN *et al.* The plaintiff, a resident of Mobile, obtained on the 11th of May, 1861, an injunction prohibiting [illegible] & [illegible], merchants of this city, from paying or disposing of any part or portion of certain funds in their hands. The defendants, citizens of Philadelphia, and therefore alien enemies, have moved to set aside the injunction, on giving bond and complying with the requisites of the law.

As soon as war is commenced, all trading, negotiating, communication or intercourse between our citizens and the enemy, without the direct permission of the Government, except an engagement to pay the price of a ransom bill, is unlawful. An alien enemy has no *persona standi in judicio*—that is, he has no right to be heard as plaintiff in a court of justice. He has no right of action during war, and he cannot sue, because it would be drawing resources out of the country. All the citizens of the one are enemies to all the subjects of the other nation. It is not only unlawful to aid and abet the enemy, but it is our duty to withhold from him, *flagranti bello*, what was justly due him at the commencement of the war; and as the object of the law is to harass and cripple the enemy, *a fortiori*, have we the right to bring him into Court at the suit of our own citizens. Once in Court, the alien may be heard in his defence. The rule taken is not a defence to the merits. The object of the rule is to have the funds delivered to the defendants, that is, an appeal to a Court to sanction and authorize the unlawful act. That which could not have been without this injunction, for the fiduciaries could not have been remitted "without violating their allegiance."

Again, the defendants cannot avail themselves of these proceedings; for a condition precedent would be that they furnish a good and valid bond. The bond would be a judicial bond, the security to be domiciled in the jurisdiction of this Court. No contract is considered valid as between enemies, so as to give them a remedy in the Courts of either Government. The suretyship is accessory to the principal obligation; if the principal obligation is void so also is the accessory. But again, no resident could become surety. It would be aiding and abetting the enemy, and could not be done without a direct violation of the laws of this country and of nations. Any bond furnished must violate the law forbidding intercourse and trade, and would, therefore, be null and void. Let the rule be dismissed.

In this Court, on Saturday, the whaling schooners *Mermaid* and *John Adams*, and the whaling brig *Panama*, with their cargoes, brought into this port as privateers' prizes, were condemned to the use and benefit of their captors, with a reservation exempting so much of the vessels or cargoes as might be owned in countries with which the Confederate States are at peace. This, we believe, finishes the list of prizes brought into this port.

THE DEFENCES OF FORT McHENRY.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. ROBINSON, ITS FORMER COMMANDER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

About the 1st of May last, a letter was published in the NEW-YORK TIMES, dated Fort McHenry, Sunday, April 28, 1861, which was headed "Curious Revelations of the Recent Defenceless Condition of Fort McHenry." This extraordinary letter was written by an officer who, when called upon for his opinion as to how long the force then in the fort could hold it with the means at hand, stated that he did not believe it could be taken by assault. This publication was made at a time when the writer knew that the commanding officer had adopted every means in his power to mystify the people of Baltimore; that they were led to believe that the post was in a perfect state of defence; that the garrison was reinforced on Saturday night, (April 20,) by the arrival of the steamer *Spaulding*, with 800 men, and that, if any demonstration were made to attack it, the City of Baltimore would be leveled to the ground. None but officers and two trusty messengers were allowed to leave the fort, and citizens were excluded from it, that the rebels might not be undeceived. Fortunately, before the letter appeared in print, the post *was* reinforced, and no evil resulted from its publication. Although we were deficient in some ordnance stores, we were prepared to defend the work against any force likely to assail it, and had we been attacked, as we expected, I believe Baltimore would have been free from mobs for years to come.

I should not have troubled you with this communication but for the fact that, in the TIMES of the 1st inst., appears a letter over your signature, again calling the attention of the public to the defenceless condition of Fort McHenry, while under my command, and adds:

"But now, thanks to the energy of Major MORRIS, who has been for some time its commandant, it may defy attack from any quarter. Barricades have been erected to guard the entrance. An abattis of trees with projecting branches has been erected around the fort. Several platforms have been extemporized under the curtain originally only intended to shelter infantry. Sand-bag guards have been placed over the door and window of the magazine. Gutters have been provided to roll hand grenades upon the heads of an assailing force. Fresh guns have been mounted, and I observed that all the mortars, and a part of the columbiads on the landward side, are kept loaded, in preparation for any emergency."

I have not spent half of my life in the Army without having learned that an officer seldom receives credit for that which he *actually* does. Your letter, as well as the one first referred to, reflects upon my management of that post, and justice to myself compels me to state that the arrangements you commend so highly were either completed or under way, when my successor arrived there with a reinforcement. A measurement of the work had been made for the barricades and abattis. Tools had been procured for constructing bomb-proofs. Sand-bags and timbers were prepared and on the ground for the protection of the magazine. Gutters had been provided, (not for hand-grenades,) but for rolling eight-inch shells, which were filled and provided with a short fuze. Requisitions had been made for columbiads and additional mortars. The guns were kept constantly loaded, and details of men to serve them were made every evening at retreat. The letters I have referred to have done me great injustice and injury, and I call upon you to correct the impression they have created. I am not willing your readers should think that when intrusted with the command of an important post, I would neglect any means to protect and defend it.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, yours,
JNO. C. ROBINSON,
Captain Fifth Infantry U. S. A.

DETROIT, July 4, 1861.

FROM THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

THE OCCUPATION OF BALTIMORE—COMPANY G SENT TO JAIL—HOW INDEPENDENCE DAY WAS OBSERVED.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CITY JAIL, BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 4, 1861.

A letter written from the supposed location of Mahommed's coffin, "midway between Heaven and Earth," ought to attract a share of interest; and in the same ratio, why should not a letter written from the cupola of a prison share a copartnership in attention? Throwing aside the suspicion naturally attached to the writer's liberty of range, it possesses at least the merit of novelty. Nor is the suspicion decreased by the fact that the incarceration is not confined to the writer, but is shared by the whole of his Company. In spite of all doubts, the fact remains, that the right flank Company of the Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn is resting upon its laurels in the Baltimore City Prison!

We came here by easy and natural stages. It is an old lesson, that after the first downward step is taken, the descent is easy, and ultimately leads to "durance vile." We are an elegant illustration. We went virtuously to school at Annapolis, but unfortunately strayed into a lager-beer garden, and naturally reached the jail! Let those who would cry "How very improper!" listen. On last Sunday, a rumor reached the camp at Bellevue Garden—to which we removed after my last letter, (and a greater improvement on our sand-hill accommodations can hardly be imagined,) that a regiment of New-York troops *in transitu*, had been attacked by the Baltimoreans, and subsequently we were ordered to march into the city. In a drizzling, penetrating rain, on Monday morning, we were marched through the city, halting at "McKims' Hill," and surrounded a house owned by Marshal KANE, in which it was supposed a number of arms were concealed. The search was futile, however, as the arms had been removed, and after arresting a few Secessionists, one of whom was a negro, who turned an indescribable color from fear, it was deemed advisable to send Company "G" to hold a prominent secession Ward in view of contingencies. Thus we came to this spot, and were garrisoned in this prison, where we are prisoners in every sense of the term, save being confined in cells, as the discipline observed is of the strictest description, since every moment may call us out. While I touch the subject of discipline, let me mention a few facts in connection with the various reports sent home through the medium of the Press, of our "wretched condition," "insubordination," and general "state of mutiny." There never was a regiment in which some causes of complaint were not well founded, and a million of others unfounded. It is also a fact, that in the hasty formation of our regiment, some exceptional characters managed to produce trouble. The same remark will apply to every regiment that has yet advanced a banner towards the war. Badly executed plans of equiping, provisioning and directing troops, always produce an undue amount of complaint and misrepresentation. And it is due to the respect for superior officers, as well as the respect that each member should feel in his regiment, that he should be "sure of right" before attempting to publish it to a watchful public. Thus, all statements calculated to reflect upon officers, should be surely founded upon the known facts of injustice, for upon investigation it almost always occurs that the fault lies at other doors. In letters which have been published, we have been described as "in a state of mutiny;" that "thefts and drunkenness were allowed to go unpunished, save by, perhaps, a little extra guard duty, &c." Now, the facts are that mismanagement has existed in the matter of food, but I have not yet heard of over 500 deaths from inanition.

True, that at times we have suffered from a lack of proper food, but the growls of the animal have never attained the dignity of a mutiny on this or any other pretext. Companies have not been backward in expressing their hungry sentiments to their Captains, and in all cases that I have heard of, their grievances have been redressed. Mutiny, I need not say, is a serious matter, and when it occurs you may be certain that it will be summarily dealt with.

With regard to the offences usual in camps, I have not known of an instance that has not been, or will be, dealt with according to the gravity of the case. But a week ago, a man was drummed out of the regiment for insubordination, and ten minutes afterwards was received into another regiment. We should always remember that it ought to require an avalanche of injustice and wrong to open lips that should be closed to aught but a Nation's honor.

"Theirs not to make reply,
Theirs not to reason why,
Theirs but to do or die."

The Fourth is with us. At 12 o'clock, we fired thirty-four salutes in honor of the past and the *inevitable future* galaxy of Confederate States. The stereo typed observance of reading the "Declaration" was observed by us, in the chapel of the prison; after which, Capt. THORNE made a few graceful remarks touching the kindness extended to us by Mr. WILLIAM A. WISONG, the kind and gentlemanly Warden, and the other officers. In return, Mr. W. responded, in a vein calculated to increase the egotism of the Brooklyn City Guard. This, with a song from one of our number, closed the outward observance of the day, since it was the request of Capt. THORNE that no member should ask for permission to leave the yard. How like a hand of iron underneath a glove of velvet a personal request operates on men, who respect their officers!

As I write, the sun-light crowns with glory the statue of that man, "first in war and first in the hearts of his countrymen," whose noble heart would have been torn with anguish at our shame in these degenerate days; and as he stands, immovable as fate, facing the clime which, in its blindness, has forgotten his teachings, one can but wonder how a city whose tutelary genius faces them when early dawn first blesses the earth, and whose illuminated life is an undying record of patriotism, truth and love for an undivided country, so clearly graven that those who run may read as in the palms of their hands, could prove false to every hope of the past. Now sweeping in graceful curves before that outstretched arm floats the emblem which is at once our nation's wedding-robe or shroud, and in the silent pose of that outstretched arm lies the *fiat* of Fate. Ah! for the future, that veil of Isis whom no mortal may lift.

A lady whose proclivities are decidedly Southern, remarked to an officer the other day, "You observe, Sir, that WASHINGTON faces us, but turns his back upon you of the North!" "True," he replied; "he is evidently admonishing the South!" The last that was seen of that lady, she was busily figuring on a barn door the number of advances made by JEFFERSON, the son of DAVIS towards Faneuil Hall! This jail was built in 1859, and is a beautiful piece of architecture. It is amusing to witness the perplexity of the loungers, whose curiosity freezes their noses against the bars. They evidently labor under the impression that the whole company has been shoplifting, and are suffering the usual penalty. Imagine a company drilled to snatch handkerchiefs, commanded by a modern Fagin! Everything to-day in Baltimore is as serene as a hen-pecked husband's contemplation of the tomb of his dear departed. Not even the ordinary smell of powder, or the accidents resulting; and in future years I predict that Baltimore, arising from the inert slumber of national purity, shaking from her robes the feudalism incident upon dense population, will afford the spectacle of a great people united in defence of those principles which will never die.

E. M. B.,
Comp. G, Thirteenth Regt. N. Y. S. M.

ARMY AND NAVY MOVEMENTS.

Thirty-three regular men-of-war celebrated the Fourth of July on the American coast this year. This is the first time so large a naval fleet honored the day. Every full Commodore or flag-officer, fired a national salute. Off Fort Monroe, the *Minnesota*, *Cumberland*, *Roanoke* and *Santee*, all discharged at noon, with splendid effect. The *Niagara* at Pickens, the *Wabash* at Charleston, the *Mississippi* at Mobile, the *North Carolina* at New-York, the *Ohio* at Boston, the *Marion* at Portsmouth, and the *St. Lawrence* off Philadelphia, all made a Union demonstration, covering a very wide area.

This morning the week's recruiting reports will be handed in. Only 14 men were enlisted for the army, at the offices of the old regiments since Saturday. Those of the Twelfth, (new,) now open in Broadway and Yorkville, are equally unfortunate. In Boston, Rochester and Buffalo a similar falling off in recruiting for the regulars is experienced, owing, doubtless, to the increased energy with which the volunteers pick out military aspirants. Two detachments from provincial rendezvous have lately been added to Governor's Island. Lieut. DAVEN has relieved Lieut. COGGSWELL at the Chatham-street rendezvous, the latter having been made Lieutenant-Colonel of the Tammany Regiment.

Matters at the Navy-yard again look brisk. The steamboat *Eagle* came over on Friday evening. She is the "sister craft" of the *Mississippi*, whose arrival has been already announced. Henceforth, these vessels will be called the *Rhode Island* and *Connecticut*. They are over 1,500 tons burden, and will be commanded by Capt. WOODHULL and Lieut. TRENCHARD. Capt. GANSEVOORT has received instructions to prepare batteries for them.

The *Savannah*, 26, awaits her sailing orders, off the Battery. She has not yet been detailed for specific duty, and no one on board knows what part of the world he will be in six months hence. The *Richmond*, 14, late flag-ship of the Mediterranean Squadron, is about giving her crew a run on shore. Her propeller needs looking to, but cannot be touched without orders from head-quarters. The *Richmond* is the worst vessel of her class, built in compliance with the act of 1857. The *Harriet Lane's* new and altered armament is preparing fast, and will be finished soon. Her seams need some stuffing, and her bottom new sheeting. The steam gun-boat *Iroquois*, 6, is giving her ship's company liberty, and will sail from this port for the blockade in a few days. We believe that some of her officers and some of the *Richmond's* are suspected of being about to resign. The *Brandywine*, 50, is destined to be torn apart, Mr. WELLES' report implying that the late survey demonstrated her rottenness. There are those who think she is not half so worthless as craft recently bought at extraordinary prices and fitted up very elaborately. There are now over 2,000 men working in the yard, and the disbursements exceed $85,000 monthly. An extra force will be put on the new steam-sloop about the 20th. There are but a few sailors on board the *North Carolina*. The marine barracks contain about 100 men, under Maj. BREVOORT and Capt. DOUGHTY, and recruiting is slowly but steadily increasing their number. The gun-ground and ordnance-house approach completion, and will add to the appearance of the yard.

No important changes have been made in recruiting for the Navy. The entrance bounty to sailors is materially increased, and none but American citizens will be accepted. One of these measures tends to augment the *personnel* of the Navy; the other to lessen it. Over 128 men were obtained at the local offices here last week.

The burnt steamer *Cataline* turns out to have been owned by Mr. THURLOW WEED, Mr. FREEMAN and Mr. DICKINSON, who got a third party to have her chartered for $10,000 a month. Her loss entails $1,200 on Capt. PHILLIPS, $150 on her first engineer, $250 on her second engineer, (Mr. SIMMONS,) $250 on the purser, $300 on the steward, $2,500 on Dr. BRADLEY, being the amount of private property destroyed belonging to these gentlemen. The crew lost about $100 each.

The steam gun-boat *Albatross*, 6, sailed from Fortress Monroe, on July 3, for a cruise on the extreme Southern coast.

The bark *H. E. Spearing*, captured as a prize by the United States corvette *Brooklyn*, 14, off the mouth of the Mississippi, was released by Judge ALLEN, at Key West, on the 27th of June, there not being sufficient evidence to condemn her.

The sailing frigate *Sabine*, 50, which arrived at Portsmouth, from Fort Pickens, on the 3d inst., has been ordered under survey. She has on board 540 officers and men. The vessel will be at once refitted, manned and sent away. Capt. ADAMS will be detached.

The famous yacht *Wanderer* has sailed from Key West on United States blockade service.

The great Winans steam-gun is coming on to this City.

"TO WHAT BASE USES," &c.

The *Traveller* says that a letter received in Boston from Mobile states that Capt. WILSON, the commander of the brig *Minnie Schiffer* at the time she rescued and brought to Boston the passengers of the burning steamship *Connaught*, is now fitting out at Mobile the pilot-boat *Florida* as a privateer. She will carry four broadside guns and one pivot gun. Capt. WILSON was for some time commander of the privateer *Calhoun*, of New-Orleans, which captured several Northern vessels.

FROM CAIRO.

The correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat* writes from Cairo, under date of July 1 and 2:

"We had several distinguished arrivals here on Saturday—Capt. PITCHER, of the regular service, who is commissioned to swear in those who reënlist for the war; also, Rev. Dr. HENRY W. BELLOWS, J. S. MURRAY and J. S. NEWMAN, M. D.'s of the Commission of Inquiry and Advice of the sanitary interests of the United States forces; also, Dr. J. SYMONS, of the United States Army.

This Commission made on Saturday a perfect and thorough examination of all the quarters of the troops and the regimental brigade hospitals. They expressed themselves astonished and highly gratified with all the arrangements, and complimented highly the able corps of Surgeons; also the admirable condition of the brigade in bodily vigor and discipline.

On the same evening Gen. PRENTISS held a grand brigade review, in which over five thousand troops appeared and went through their different movements with the ease and precision of regulars. The visitors were loud in praise of their admirable appearance.

Dr. SYMONS remains to oversee the whole Medical Department of the brigade.

The Sanitary Commission left last evening on the train for the East.

Before leaving, Dr. BELLOWS, who is well known as one of the most able and eloquent divines of New York, made an address to the officers and a large number of the soldiers, in front of the St. Charles Hotel. It was replete with eloquence and true patriotism, and had a marked effect. While he deplored the unhappy war which had torn so many from their homes and families to serve in their country's cause, yet in it he considered and contended that the soldiers of the North were engaged in a great and holy cause, in which they were as really serving the cause of God and their country as they would be if around their family altars and in their Churches on the Sabbath, and, though many of them might fall by disease and on the battle field; yet if faithful in this contest for the maintenance of the best and purest Government on the earth, their names would go down with honor and glory to the latest echo of history. He reviewed rapidly the causes of the treason of the South, the misleading of the masses of the Southern people by high traitors and politicians, and prophecied a speedy and successful termination of the war, and the triumph of the Union cause. It was a war of brothers against misled brothers, and he felt confident that when the Northern armies should march South, and meet them face to face, that by a firm but moderate and conciliatory course, that the mass of the South would become convinced that they were brothers, not the murderers, knaves and thieves that Southern demagogues had persuaded them they were, and would return to their allegiance.

After giving a fervent religious address to the troops, he gave them some excellent sanitary advice, counseling them to moderation in eating and drinking, and in the cooking of their food, also in regard to personal cleanliness. Disease killed far more men than the bullet or the sword, and too often disease was brought on by the personal neglect of the men themselves. He complimented the brigade briefly on their fine personal appearance, their admirable efficiency, and emphatically said that it was the finest and best brigade that he had yet seen, and that he should so represent it to the President and Cabinet that week. As to medical aid and every attention to their wants, they might rest assured they should have it.

The Government, by the great rebellion, had suddenly been caught in many things unprepared, yet every department was being rapidly systematized, and all causes of complaint would soon be removed.

Gen. PRENTISS received orders from Washington on Saturday, to hold his brigade in marching orders; also, to proceed at once to muster into service all who were willing to reënlist for the three years' war, and to prepare to muster out of service those who would not, and recruit in their places. This work will commence immediately.

Yesterday afternoon, Capt. PITCHER mustered into service the three remaining companies of the Eighteenth Regiment, all the other companies having before reënlisted. On the Fourth of July a grand review of the troops will take place, when they will be addressed by Gen. PRENTISS, who feels confident that four-fifths of the brigade will remain.

There is but little doubt but that the troops will receive their money this week, as Gov. YATES is in New-York negotiating for the money. It is truly hoped that this matter will not be delayed, as it would be a great impetus to the troops to get their pay, as many of their families are really suffering. Every possible exertion should be made by the State to keep this splendid brigade in service, and they can keep them by paying them and promising them some actual fighting."

A LOYAL OFFICER.

Major T. S. TWISS, United States Indian Agent, Upper Platte, N. T., writes as follows to his daughter in Troy:

"I have long entertained the opinion that the institution of Slavery was an incubus on the advance of civilization, and a fatal bar to the progress of civil and religious liberty, as we of the North are taught to believe. Nevertheless, you know I have always stood by the South, in support of her rights under the Constitution—those sacred compacts and compromises of our revolutionary patriots. But when the South take the course of secession, and try to stab the Constitution so fatally, I say good-bye, my Southern friends; you compel me to draw the sword to preserve that Constitution, and fight you as my most deadly enemies. You throw to the winds all of those sacred compromises by which you were guaranteed possession and enjoyment of your *peculiar* institutions. You have violated the compact, and shall no longer have those guarantees which our forefathers gave, in order to a more perfect Union, and which you so ruthlessly cast aside. We fight for the *right* and shall be victorious over you, and when you are exhausted by this civil war, peace will ensue; but there *will be no more compromise on the question of human freedom*. We will neither acknowledge nor recognize the right of any State or people to hold a race, black or white, in bondage. This buying and selling *labor* is no longer to be tolerated among Christians. You must not be angry, Southern brothers, because we demand these terms; you may call us Abolitionists in vain. We are none of that; we advocate the rights of human freedom, and will make no more compromises on that question—for you have rashly and recklessly destroyed your guarantees. Look to yourselves! We are for human progress and liberty.

These are some of my thoughts, and you know very well that I have never, and do not now, entertain one idea of the Abolition doctrine. I have lived, I shall die a conservative Democrat, more Southern at heart and in feelings than Northern; but always and under all circumstances a true patriot. True, I am now in a most hopeless Democratic minority, but that matters not. I still enjoy liberty of thought and action, and am prepared and ready to fight for the *United States* against all enemies, wherever they may be found. I will do battle for the Stars and Stripes—that emblem of our nationality beneath whose glorious folds I was born and educated, within whose sacred embrace I hope, and wish, and trust to die."

THE ENEMY'S BOMBS.

The Troy *Times* says:

"Among the instruments of death fired at our forces from the enemy's rifled cannon at the battle of Great Bethel, was a large percussion shell of a new pattern, which failed to explode, and was borne from the field by our forces as a trophy of war. It was kept for some time at Camp Hamilton, and finally sent as a present to WM. E. HAGAN, of this city. Its outside appearance has already been described in the papers. Of course, it was supposed to be filled with combustibles, and spectators gazed on it with that kind of awe inspired by chained tigers, or high-pressure steam engines.

But it was determined to solve the mystery, and the shell was sent to the United States Arsenal, for the purpose of having a *hari kari* Japanese process performed upon it, and thus ascertain the contents, just as we open a book for the same purpose. The Arsenal employes approached the dangerous plaything with some trepidation, and performed the unscrewing of the percussion tip with fear and trembling. Carefully they proceeded, and slowly the outer wrappers of the missile came off. And then came a surprise, and then ensued a laugh. The dangerous shell that was to have burst with such terrible effect, was found to be filled with *rice*. There was a sufficiency of the Southern staple in the shell to furnish seed for a plantation. If all the other shells thrown by the valiant Confederate forces are filled with a similarly harmless "explosive," they will not do much execution, except on a direct fire. Our soldiers should be informed of this discovery."

THE HORRORS OF WAR.

The Norfolk (Va.) *Day Book* says:

"We learn that on Thursday last, two of the dead bodies of LINCOLN's men were found in the woods, in the neighborhood of the Bethel battle ground, in a state of decomposition. They were traced out by means of the buzzards hovering over the spot. One of the corpses had in his haversack a quarter of a baked shoat. It is supposed they had crawled away from the scene of battle after being wounded, and died on the spot on which they were discovered. From their uniforms, it is presumed they were members of the Zouave Regiment. It is said that all along the road from Bethel to Hampton, a most intolerable stench prevails, and that from the appearance of the buzzards circling round about, there must be numbers of putrefying carcasses in the woods."

NEW-ORLEANS IN A TUMULT.

The New-Orleans *Crescent*, of the 24th, contains several dispatches from Mississippi City, Pass Christian, Ocean Springs—all on the coast between the mouths of the Mississippi and Mobile—which seem to have thrown New-Orleans into a perfect tumult of excitement. From these dispatches, we learn that a National steamer, three smaller vessels, and tender, were inside of Ship Island; that the Sound was vigorously blockaded; that the mailboat to Mobile was fired at eight times, and obliged to put back to New-Orleans; that three schooners had been taken, etc., etc. If SCOTT would send his whole fleet to threaten different portions of the Gulf coast, the rebels would have something else to do than feed on the fat and enjoy the cool breezes of Virginia. The Cotton States caused the war; let them enjoy some of the damage and discomforts it occasions. A few landings on South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama coasts would bring BEAUREGARD's army scampering home again to keep down their own slaves.

WHAT PETER CARTWRIGHT SAYS.

From the St. Louis Central Christian Advocate.

Brother MASLIN: I send you a five dollar bill on a Missouri bank, which you will credit to my account. Alas! for Illinois; our money is nearly all dead in our pockets. You should have had all I owe you, but the rags died on my hands. If your own money is dead, bury it and preach its funeral sermon, but do not charge the expenses to me, but to the Secessionists. I hope Gen. LYON will catch Tory JACKSON, and hang him on the first tree he comes to. Union men ought to arm themselves from head to heels, and shoot down every traitor they come to. If God will have mercy on me, I would rather die than that this glorious Government should be overthrown. If we must be destroyed, I hope the Lord will do it, and not give us into the power of tories. The army worm is making a dreadful sweep of our meadows, wheat and corn. We are threatened with drouth here. We have had no rain for four weeks. If the Union men need help to kill traitors, call on Illinois. We can send you twenty thousand good men and true. Rivers of blood will flow, but this Union must stand, though the heavens fall.

PETER CARTWRIGHT.

PLEASANT PLAINS, Monday, June 17, 1861.

TERROR AT THE SOUTH.

The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* says:

"A gentleman just arrived from Washington, describes having met there a lady who has recently come there from her home near Columbia, South Carolina, and who gave him a terrible picture of the condition of affairs there. After getting to Norfolk, she was detained there for more than two weeks, but finally got away in the last steamer that came with refugees, under a flag of truce.

The lady, although young, has grown gray during the last six months, in consequence of the constant terror in which she had lived. She says that all the men have been obliged to leave their homes and plantations for the military service, and the women and children have been left nearly defenceless. She had herself learned to shoot with gun and pistol, for the sake of self defence, although formerly dreading the mere sight of firearms. The negroes show a most discontented disposition, and when ordered to do work, do it with sullen, reluctant manner, and with scowling looks that alarm those around them.

There had been seven attempted insurrections of negroes in her vicinity, and there were constant apprehensions of a more formidable one that could not be suppressed without terrible scenes. The accounts she gives of the scarcity, the high prices, and the universal alarm and suffering, are terrible. She says the men that have gone to fight in the Confederate service are armed with every variety of weapon, but all are equally bent on making a determined resistance to the National Government. Although her interests and property are at the South, she considers herself fortunate in getting to Washington, and having over her the protection of the Stars and Stripes."

AN IMPORTANT ORDINANCE.

The Virginia State Convention has passed the following ordinance; yeas 58, nays 27:

Be it ordained, That the payment of the interest upon the bonds of the State now the property of the United States, or held by it in trust, or which are now the property of a citizen or corporation of said Government, or of any State adhering thereto, shall be suspended during the existing war; and for the purpose of ascertaining the bonds so owned, the Commissioners of the sinking fund shall cause such interrogations as they may prescribe to be answered under oath. The interest on said bonds, except those held as aforesaid, and the sterling bonds payable in London, shall be paid in at the Treasury, and not elsewhere, in currency.

Fire in West Castleton, Vt.

WEST CASTLETON, Sunday, July 7.

A large barn, 100 feet long by 45 wide, with 7 horses, several wagons, carriages, harnesses and other property, belonging to the West Castleton Railroad and Slate Company, was entirely consumed last Saturday morning about 1 o'clock. Loss estimated at $2,000. The barn was insured for $800. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. A colored boy, 14 years of age, perished in the flames.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Saturday, July 6.

FLOUR dull and heavy. WHEAT firm and 1c. higher; sales at 58c.@59c., for No. 1, and 55c.@56c. for No. 2, in store. CORN dull and ½c. lower; sales at 21½c., in store, for mixed. OATS steady. *Receipts*—3 500 bbls. Flour, 42,000 bushels Wheat, 167,000 bushels Corn, 320,000 bushels Oats. FREIGHTS steady, at 6¼c. on Wheat to Buffalo. Exchange on New-York ½c. ₩ cent. discount for gold.

ALBANY, Saturday July 6—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT—no sales. CORN lower; sales, 20,000 bush., partly on private terms, and the balance at 41¾c. afloat, and in car lots at 42c.@43c. OATS steady, at 27¼c.@27½c. for Western; no sales of State. WHISKY—Sales 180 bbls. at 15½c. Received by Central Railroad for Boston—817 bbls. Flour, 50 bbls. Whisky. For New-York—2,116 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Wheat, 150 bbls. Whisky, 20 cases and 86 hhds. Tobacco. Shipped by tows to New-York July 5—3 350 bushels Corn, 6,000 bush. Rye, 108,900 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Saturday, July 6.

FLOUR unsettled and drooping; sales 800 bbls., closing at $4 25 for Fancy. WHEAT—Market decidedly flat; no sales. CORN dull and lower; sales 7,300 bushels Illinois at 34c. CANAL FREIGHTS steady at 28c. on Flour, 8c. on Wheat, 7c. on Corn to New-York. *Lake Imports*—1,135 bbls. Flour, 91,700 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Barley. *Exports*—2,771 bbls. Flour, 45 600 bushels Wheat, 13,800 bushels Corn, 4,800 bushels Oats, 3,800 bushels Rye.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 35 | Sun sets..... 7 33 | Moon sets... 8 02

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 06 | Gov. Island.. 8 55 | Hell Gate... 10 17

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, July 7.

Arrived.

Steamer Boston, Crocker, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Charmer, (of Boston,) Lucas, from Key West.

Bark Helena, (Dan.,) Knudten, Rio Janeiro May 25, via Hampton Roads July 2, with coffee to George Westfeldt, Hallett & Co. Was bound to Richmond, and was ordered off by the U. S. ship Minnesota.

Bark Helen, (of Baltimore,) Johnson, Rio Janeiro June 2. June 2, passed bark Moneynich, bd. in.

Bark Aeronaut, Prince, Turks Island June 27, with salt to John M. Smith's Sons.

Brig T. B. Wattson, (of Philadelphia,) Munday, Puerto Cabello June 21, in ballast to Dallett & Bliss.

Brig Nellie, (Br.,) Snellgrove, Lingan, C. B., 11 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Euphemia, Bayley, Ponce, P. R., June 22, with sugar to S. W. Lewis & Co. The brig E. A. Reed, of Hartford, Crane, sld. for New-York a few ds. previously.

Schr. Trenton, Smith, Trenton, N. J., with clay pipe for Hartford, Conn.

Schr. Flora, (Br.,) Wallace, Palermo 51 ds., with fruit to Geo. Bulley.

Schr. Alma, (Br.,) Elderkin, Windsor, N. S., 14 ds., with plaster, to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. M. Valor, Jr., Roberts, Hartford, in ballast, for Port Ewen.

Schr. Tillie E. Anderson, Dighton, with plaster, for Poughkeepsie.

Schr. Emma and Ellen, Brewer, Hartford, in ballast, for Albany.

Schr. James W. Lawrence, Tuttle, Norwich, in ballast.

Schr. E. M. Welles, Welles, Hartford, for Rondout, in ballast.

Schr. Diamond, Conklin, Port Jefferson, for Port Ewen.

Schr. Perrin Cawl, Smith, Elizabethport, with coal, for Salem.

Schr. New Regulus Ball, Providence, 2 ds.

Schr. N. Tyler, Hunter, Bristol, in ballast.

Schr. John H. Jones, Jones, New Haven, 2 ds.

Schr. Telegraph, Corson, Egg Harbor, with wood.

Schr. Yankee Boy, Kisley, Hartford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ada Ames, Ames, Vinalhaven, 7 ds., with stone.

Schr. J. F. Durfee, Davis, Fall River, 2 ds.

Schr. B. D. Pitts, Buchanan, Bridgeport, 2 ds., stone.

Schr. R. S. Smith, Sumner, Providence, 2 ds.

Schr. Hepzivah, Small, New-Haven, 2 ds.

Sloop Oregon, Rhodes, Providence, 2 ds., with mdse.

Sloop Index, Nash, Providence, for Albany.

WIND—During the day, from S. S. E.

Sailed.

July 6—Steamship Sawannee, for Wilmington, Del. Ships Conway, (Br.,) London; Atlas, (Br.,) for Glasgow; Black Sea, Rotterdam; France, Havre; Mary Goodell, Buenos Ayres; Charter Oak, Havre; Wm. Tapscott, Liverpool. Barks Alliance, (Br.,) Gloucester; Jasper, Genoa; Jenny Pitts, St. Thomas; Fortuna, M., (Aus.,) Dublin; Eberhard, (Brem.,) Bremen; [illegible] (Nor.,) Lisbon; Anna Logan, (Br.,) Cardiff; Carl Johann, (Swed.,) Gloucester. Brig Sarah, (Br.,) Halifax.

Miscellaneous.

Capt. Bennett, Wrecking Agent, left last evening in the steamer Francis Skiddy, with two steam pumps to the assistance of the steamer New-World, sunk near New-Baltimore.

Spoken, &c.

Linda Stewart—bark, hence, for St. Jago, June [illegible], lat. 30, lon. 70.

Ocean Queen—schr., of New-London, all well, fish, slack, July 1, on George's Banks.

Wenona—bark, from Philadelphia for Havana, June 30, lat. 29, lon. 71 35.

Foreign Ports.

At Rio Janeiro, June 2, barks Pyrmont, [illegible], arr. May 31; Flying Cloud, Clemens, from [illegible], N. C., arr. May 31; Kedron and Abigail, [illegible] mond, arr. June 2.

At Puerto Cabello, June 21, barks [illegible], Dill, for Philadelphia June 22; brig [illegible], Roberts, for Hamburg June 22.

At Ponce, P. R., June 22, schr. Mohawk, [illegible], Baltimore, arr. June 22.

At Turks Island, June 27, schr. Lena, [illegible], for Holmes' Hole for orders.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

Secession has not heretofore held the numerical majority in this State; it has only been in possession of all the impudence, braggadocio, and so-called "chivalry." The "bone and sinew"—those who staid at home and minded their own business—are all Union men and women. The floating population, the vagabondism, the rowdyism, (*vide* the records of "Black Friday in St. Louis,") the aspiring politicians, the pauperized demagoguelsm—all these classes and influences, with here and there a good man and a good purpose, have composed the secession elements in Missouri.

Gen. LYON is a stern teacher, as one will know who looks for a moment into his determined countenance, and watches the expression of his deep gray eyes, now fixed, now stormy with resolve. In the wrinkles that gather under his jutting eyebrows, like waves rolling up beneath some beetling cliff—in his high, broad forehead—in his firm-set mouth—in his small but wiry frame, one can recognize a character who will prosecute sternly to the very end whatever he sets out to do. His treatment of secession may partake of sternness, but he will render it effectual. Not an inch will be yielded—not an advantage given—but he will march straight to the end he has in view, with the unswerving, resistless force of a planet in its orbit. Thus much do I promise for him, and I know he will make the promise good.

Some time to-day or to morrow, we will leave here with all the force now at this point, with the exception of some five hundred men, who will be left to defend the position and strengthen the Union cause by their presence and sympathy, and if need be, their arms. This small force will be amply sufficient to care for this portion of the State; they are well fortified on a high bluff, which commands town, river and country, and have an abundance of arms, including several pieces of artillery. A company of Union men, numbering 145, has been formed in Booneville, and supplied with arms by Gen. LYON; and in view of these facts, it is safe to infer that secession in this quarter of the State has received what will prove its final quietus.

Free communication is not allowed by river with points above this. Yesterday, considerable excitement was created by the appearance of the *Sioux City* steaming slowly up the channel on the opposite side of the river, apparently with no intention of landing. One of the brass six-pounders, which for the last week have been gazing idly down upon the river, was wheeled forward and sighted carefully upon the lazy craft. A cartridge was sent home, the gun capped, a brawny, bare-armed artillery man seized the lanyard, and the next instant the *Sioux City* would have received a six-pound token of our regards. Just then, however, she rounded to, greatly to the disappointment of a thousand men or so, who were gleefully overlooking matters, and speculating upon the exact destination of the first shot. Had she been armed with a couple of twelve-pounders, she might, with a discharge or two of grape, sent half the crowd into "kingdom come," and then made her escape, with little or no damage to herself, as a short distance further a turn in the high bluffs would have screened her from our guns. However, she came peaceably back, and proved to be heavily laden with provisions and stores, bound for Kansas City. Gen. LYON ordered her to be searched, and finding nothing contraband, allowed her to proceed.

Such an excitement as this, with the occasional sight of a regular, tied up by the thumbs to a gun-wheel, and flogged for drunkenness—or mayhap the shooting of a man here and there by his own carelessness, is about all that occurs here to vary the monotony of preparation.

It is the probable intention of Gen. LYON to proceed from this point to Springfield, in Southwestern Missouri; there form a junction with the Kansas troops and also with a body, under Col. SIGEL, from St. Louis, now moving in that direction—and with some other forces, now scattered in various directions, making, when united, a total force of from seven to ten thousand men. We will have, in addition, a formidable artillery department, including pieces ranging from 6 to 64-pounders and one 10-inch howitzer.

The majority of the troops which will compose this body, are armed with rifled muskets, and all are plentifully supplied with ammunition. We have no doubt as to our ability, in case we meet that formidable individual McCULLOUGH, to extinguish him with nearly the same ease and readiness that we did His Excellency Gov. JACKSON.

It may be remarked that the evidences of want of purpose and determination, and indisputable proofs that Gov. JACKSON has given of arrant cowardice, have had no light effect in turning Missouri tendencies Unionwards. Just now he is the best-cursed and most heartily despised man in the State—in fact, he has in no small degree contributed to swell the success of the Union effort being made in Missouri. If he can only manage to escape Gen. LYON for the next six months, he will drive a dagger straight into the heart of Secession—in other words, if he have rope enough given him, he will hang himself and his cause, as sure as the Summer brings harvest. Heaven speed his efforts! GALWAY.

MEETING OF THE MISSOURI CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, July 7.

The Missouri State Convention has been officially called to meet at Jefferson City, July 22.

The Thirteenth Illinois Regiment of Volunteers, Col. WYMAN, reached here from Caseyville this evening, and marched to the Pacific Railroad dépôt, whence they go to join Col. SIGEL's command in the South west.

ANOTHER SKIRMISH IN MISSOURI.

The St. Louis *Democrat*, of July 3, says:

"Fifty Home Guards under Capt. COOK, from De Soto and Hopewell, proceeded Sunday night by rail to Irondale, where they arrived Monday morning at 9 o'clock and marched towards Farmington in search of contraband arms, &c., reported to be in the neighborhood of that place. They passed through Farmington about three miles eastward towards the river, but finding nothing, were returning home, when about six miles west of Farmington they were attacked by a body of some 250 to 300 well armed and mounted Secessionists, who were in ambush. Their fire resulted in "nobody hurt."

The fire was returned by the Home Guards, mortally wounding WM. HUNTER, one of the secession leaders.

The Home Guards returned to De Soto yesterday at 1 P. M., without the loss of a man or a gun.

The rebels in that section are in possession of artillery, and gathered their clan by the discharge of their cannon, and were rallying all their forces in anticipation of the return of the Home Guards.

The brave 300 were concealed in the brush, and fired upon the Home Guards in an open field.

Three companies left the arsenal last evening to strengthen the operations of the Home Guards, and we may soon hear of something lively from the Southeast."

ARMS WANTED IN MISSISSIPPI.

GOV. PETTUS CALLS FOR SHOT-GUNS—HE PROCLAIMS MISSISSIPPI IN DANGER.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, JACKSON, Miss., June 23, 1861.

Whereas, it is probable that Mississippi will be called on to put forth her full military strength; and whereas, arms manufactured specially for war cannot be procured in sufficient numbers to arm ALL who are willing and anxious to take part in the present contest, I have deemed it proper and necessary to the defence of the State to call the attention of the people to the fact that they have in their possession arms which can be made efficient for war purposes, sufficient to arm twenty-five thousand men; and to invoke the aid of all State and county officers in collecting these arms and placing them in reach of the State authorities. Let the Boards of Police of each County forthwith assemble and send an agent into every police beat, and urge the citizens to send to the County seat all surplus firearms, shot-guns or rifles of every description, new or old, in order or out of order; and, when collected, let them be valued by just and discreet men appointed by the Board of Police, and the State will become responsible for their value to individuals sending them. Let them then be sent to Jackson, where they can be repaired. Small rifles can be bored to the proper calibre, old guns repaired, and broken ones mended. I further enjoin it on all officers of the State, and earnestly invoke the aid of all patriotic citizens, to use every effort to collect the scattered arms belonging to the State and send them forward to Jackson. Let every company which is not in a position to receive arms from the State arm themselves with double-barrel shot guns, (for they can be made as efficient as muskets or rifles) and hold themselves in readiness to move at an hour's notice. If seconded in these measures, as I hope and believe I shall be by the gallant men of Mississippi, we will then be able to send our insulted, invaded and outraged friends of the Border States all the aid they may need, and have arms enough left to make Mississippi a land of fire to an invading foe.

JOHN J. PETTUS.

TENNESSEE.

The following proclamation appears in the Memphis papers:

"By ISHAM G. HARRIS, Governor of the State of Tennessee.

To all whom these presents shall come, greeting.

Whereas, By an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, passed 6th May, 1861, an election on the 8th day of June, 1861, was held in the several counties of the State, in accordance therewith, upon the Ordinance of Separation and Representation; and also, whereas, it appears from the official returns of said election (hereto appended) that the people of the State of Tennessee have in their sovereign capacity, by an overwhelming majority, cast their votes for "Separation," dissolving all political connection with the late United States Government, and adopted the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America;

Now, therefore, I, ISHAM G. HARRIS, Governor of the State of Tennessee, do "make it known and declare all connection by the State of Tennessee with the Federal Union dissolved, and that Tennessee is a free, independent Government—free from all obligation to or connection with the Federal Government of the United States of America.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed at the Department in Nashville, on this, the 24th day of June, 1861. ISHAM G. HARRIS.

By the Governor.

J. E. R. RAY, Secretary of State.

The following general orders give the impression that the Confederates are not so well armed as has been supposed:

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 21, 1861.

Commanders of the Militia of Tennessee will proceed forthwith to organize, muster and drill their commands, preparatory to active service at a moment's call. Each Captain will muster his company once in every month.

The Colonel of each regiment, and in the event of a vacancy in the Colonelship, the Captain of each company will report immediately to this office the strength of his regiment or company, and also the number of rifles, shot-guns, muskets, swords and other weapons of war, owned by those subject to military duty, or living within his said command.

It is recommended that all rifles be at once prepared for the use of the Minié ball, and made similar in bore, length, lock and the like, according to instructions, which have already been furnished by the Military Board to the officer of every county.

A pair of model moulds will, when they can be prepared, be deposited in the office of the County Court Clerk of each county.

Commanders will vigilantly see that all vacancies in the offices in their respective commands are filled without delay. By command of

GOV. ISHAM G. HARRIS, Commander-in-Chief.

JAMES W. MCHENRY, Adjutant-General.

PARSON BROWNLOW UNDAUNTED.

Parson BROWNLOW, of the Knoxville *Whig*, having been advised of the conspiracy to seize himself, Messrs. JOHNSON, NELSON, MAYNARD, and other Union men of Tennessee, and carry them in irons to Montgomery, there either to be punished for treason against the Confederacy, or kept as hostages, says:

"Let the railroad whereon Union men are conveyed to Montgomery in irons, be eternally and hopelessly destroyed! Let the property of men be consumed, and let their lives pay the forfeit, and the names will be given! Let the fires of patriotic vengeance be built upon the Union altars of the whole land, and let them go out where these conspirators live, like the fires of the Lord that consumed Nadab and Abihu, the two sons of Aaron, for presumption less sacreligious! If we are incarcerated at Montgomery, or executed there or even elsewhere, all the consolation we want is to know that our partisan friends have visited upon our persecutors, certain secession leaders, a most terrible vengeance! *Let it be done, East Tennessee, though the gates of Hell be forced, and the Heavens fall!*"

AFFAIRS IN ARKANSAS.

The Leavenworth (Kansas) *Conservative*, of June 27, says:

"Mr. J. M. POTTS, a native of Pennsylvania, and for two years a resident of this city, arrived here yesterday from Helena, on the Mississippi River, in Arkansas. He has lived in Helena nearly a year, and left there three weeks ago. The immediate cause of his leaving was the fear that he, like many other Union men, would be pressed into the rebel army. Northern men are closely watched, and it is almost impossible for them to escape from the State.

Four boats were at the levee the day Mr. POTTS left, and HINDMAN's regiment were leaving; in the general confusion he secured passage without being detected.

At Memphis he remained two days. The regiment of T. C. HINDMAN left there for Virginia. They secured their outfit by seizing 120 hogsheads of sugar—consigned to parties in Chicago—and selling it at auction. HINDMAN took the money thereby obtained. The only soldiers now in Helena are a Home Guard of about 100 men. They have two pieces of BRAGG's battery, stolen from the arsenal at Little Rock, and one 32 pounder. Mr. POTTS thinks there are not more than 2,000 soldiers at Memphis, and he had ample opportunity to examine the town.

There are three fortified posts in Memphis:

First—A breastwork, 200 yards long, on a high bluff commanding the river, composed of cotton bales, two bales in height. It is simply a row of bales running parallel with the river, with no side or rear defences.

Second—A three-gun battery, open in the rear.

Third—A four-gun battery, made of sand, open in the rear, and very roughly made. Five miles above Memphis there is another sand battery of four guns.

The large body of troops recently at Memphis had gone to Virginia, and others were pushing forward as rapidly as possible.

There are no men in camp opposite Memphis, on the Arkansas side, as some of the prints have represented. Until you reach Randolph, fifty miles above there are no more bodies of troops. Fort Harris, about half way between these towns, is deserted. Randolph is fortified. The troops there have been living on the pork and beans stolen from Uncle Sam at Little Rock. They are poorly armed, and lack discipline. There are no obstructions on the river between Randolph and Columbus, Ky., twenty five miles below Cairo. Columbus is connected by railroad with Union City, Tenn., where there are said to be 7,000 soldiers.

At Cairo, Mr. POTTS was arrested by Gen. PRENTISS, but was released on giving a satisfactory account of himself.

From the above statement's it will be seen that the rebels have greatly over-stated their strength on the Mississippi. PRENTISS can go down any day he has a mind to, and, by a rear attack, can take Memphis in an hour. Gen. LYON would *do it*.

Mr. POTTS says 1,200 soldiers had not left Arkansas up to the time of his departure; the few troops there are poorly armed. BEN McCULLOUGH had not been there. Business is extremely dull. Flour was selling at $15 a barrel; side-meat at 25 cents a pound, and very little to be had. Nobody calls himself a Union man—"couldn't if he owned a hundred niggers." Two Northern men were lately hung for their political opinions—one at Madison, and one at Trenton, Ark.

Our informant believes that if a fleet of twenty steamers were to go down to New-Orleans, they would all come home loaded with Union men—Union men who are now talking "the loudest kind of secession."

KENTUCKY NEUTRALITY.

LETTER FROM THOMAS H. CLAY.

MANSFIELD, near Lexington, Ky., June 24.

MY DEAR SIR: I regret to see that the neutrality of Kentucky between the belligerents in the war now being waged appears to be wholly misunderstood by many in the North.

Two years ago a Democratic Governor and a Democratic majority in both branches of the Legislature were elected by the people. Our Legislature is, by the Constitution of the State, elected biennially. At the regular session Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE was elected to the Senate of the United States. It has been the constant object of the conservative men in that Legislature to keep Kentucky in the Union, and to prevent the Governor and his secession friends from *precipitating* her into revolution.

The adoption of neutrality was a matter of necessity. We could not have preserved the State in the Union by any other mode. We did not intend, by the assumption of neutrality, to abnegate any of the constitutional rights of the General Government, but we wished to take no part in the war. We had no agency in bringing it about, and we were unwilling to imbrue our hand in the blood of our brethren, either of the North or of the South.

We had the same domestic institution as the South, and our relations, both commercial and political, were more intimate with her than with the North.

The unceasing efforts of the Secession or State Rights Party, as they call themselves, would, ere this, have thrown Kentucky into rebellion, had it not been for the conservative action of the Union men in its Legislature. That she has been kept loyal and faithful has been a constant theme of gratulation and pride with her Union citizens.

It is true she has not done her full duty to the General Government, but she has not been found warring against it.

We believe the Administration of the General Government is fully informed as to the difficulties of her position, and will respect it as far as is practicable. With 600 miles of coast on the Free States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and near 400 miles bordering on Tennessee, we stand as a breakwater between the belligerents, and protest solemnly against our State being the theatre of war.

As to the sneers indulged in by some of the Northern papers, we think they are ill-timed, as regards the neutrality of Kentucky, and that those who make them should better inform themselves as to her actual position.

That Kentucky is loyal is shown in the Congressional election which came off on the 20th inst., at which election nine out of ten Union representatives were elected by large majorities.

I concur in the general admiration of Mr. HOLT's letter to Mr. SPEED. But Mr. HOLT has been for many years a non-resident of Kentucky, and I am confident he is not so well advised of the status of our people (to use a word I detest) as the Union members of the Legislature of Kentucky.

We are true to the Stars and Stripes, and, God willing, we shall so be found always.

Very truly, your friend,

THOS. H. CLAY.

THE CONFEDERATE COURTS.

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, of June 25, has these minutes of cases recently held in that city:

"The following decision is one very important to our mercantile community. It will doubtless cover the case of Messrs. FROST & Co., boot and shoe dealers, who have been charged by Mr. NEWMAN, one of their clerks, with treason, in sending to their house in Boston two drafts on Liverpool for £1,000 each.

JAMES STITT *vs.* STEPHEN FLANAGAN *et al.* The plaintiff, a resident of Mobile, obtained on the 11th of May, 1861, an injunction prohibiting [illegible] & [illegible], merchants of this city, from paying or disposing of any part or portion of certain funds in their hands. The defendants, citizens of Philadelphia, and therefore alien enemies, have moved to set aside the injunction, on giving bond and complying with the requisites of the law.

As soon as war is commenced, all trading, negotiating, communication or intercourse between our citizens and the enemy, without the direct permission of the Government, except an engagement to pay the price of a ransom bill, is unlawful. An alien enemy has no *persona standi in judicio*—that is, he has no right to be heard as plaintiff in a court of justice. He has no right of action during war, and he cannot sue, because it would be drawing resources out of the country. All the citizens of the one are enemies to all the subjects of the other nation. It is not only unlawful to aid and abet the enemy, but it is our duty to withhold from him, *flagranti bello*, what was justly due him at the commencement of the war; and as the object of the law is to harass and cripple the enemy, *a fortiori*, have we the right to bring him into Court at the suit of our own citizens. Once in Court, the alien may be heard in his defence. The rule taken is not a defence to the merits. The object of the rule is to have the funds delivered to the defendants, that is, an appeal to a Court to sanction and authorize the unlawful act. That which could not have been without this injunction, for the fiduciaries could not have been remitted "without violating their allegiance."

Again, the defendants cannot avail themselves of these proceedings; for a condition precedent would be that they furnish a good and valid bond. The bond would be a judicial bond, the security to be domiciled in the jurisdiction of this Court. No contract is considered valid as between enemies, so as to give them a remedy in the Courts of either Government. The suretyship is accessory to the principal obligation; if the principal obligation is void so also is the accessory. But again, no resident could become surety. It would be aiding and abetting the enemy, and could not be done without a direct violation of the laws of this country and of nations. Any bond furnished must violate the law forbidding intercourse and trade, and would, therefore, be null and void. Let the rule be dismissed.

In this Court, on Saturday, the whaling schooners *Mermaid* and *John Adams*, and the whaling brig *Panama*, with their cargoes, brought into this port as privateers' prizes, were condemned to the use and benefit of their captors, with a reservation exempting so much of the vessels or cargoes as might be owned in countries with which the Confederate States are at peace. This, we believe, finishes the list of prizes brought into this port.

THE DEFENCES OF FORT McHENRY.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. ROBINSON, ITS FORMER COMMANDER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

About the 1st of May last, a letter was published in the NEW-YORK TIMES, dated Fort McHenry, Sunday, April 28, 1861, which was headed "Curious Revelations of the Recent Defenceless Condition of Fort McHenry." This extraordinary letter was written by an officer who, when called upon for his opinion as to how long the force then in the fort could hold it with the means at hand, stated that he did not believe it could be taken by assault. This publication was made at a time when the writer knew that the commanding officer had adopted every means in his power to mystify the people of Baltimore; that they were led to believe that the post was in a perfect state of defence; that the garrison was reinforced on Saturday night, (April 20,) by the arrival of the steamer *Spaulding*, with 800 men, and that, if any demonstration were made to attack it, the City of Baltimore would be leveled to the ground. None but officers and two trusty messengers were allowed to leave the fort, and citizens were excluded from it, that the rebels might not be undeceived. Fortunately, before the letter appeared in print, the post was reinforced, and no evil resulted from its publication. Although we were deficient in some ordnance stores, we were prepared to defend the work against any force likely to assail it, and had we been attacked, as we expected, I believe Baltimore would have been free from mobs for years to come.

I should not have troubled you with this communication but for the fact that, in the TIMES of the 1st inst., appears a letter over your signature, again calling the attention of the public to the defenceless condition of Fort McHenry, while under my command, and adds:

"But now, thanks to the energy of Major MORRIS, who has been for some time its commandant, it may defy attack from any quarter. Barricades have been erected to guard the entrance. An abattis of trees with projecting branches has been erected around the fort. Several platforms have been extemporized under the curtain originally only intended to shelter infantry. Sand-bag guards have been placed over the door and window of the magazine. Gutters have been provided to roll hand grenades upon the heads of an assailing force. Fresh guns have been mounted, and I observed that all the mortars, and a part of the columbiads on the landward side are kept loaded, in preparation for any emergency."

I have not spent half of my life in the Army without having learned that an officer seldom receives credit for that which he *actually* does. Your letter, as well as the one first referred to, reflects upon my management of that post, and justice to myself compels me to state that the arrangements you commend so highly were either completed or under way, when my successor arrived there with a reinforcement. A measurement of the work had been made for the barricades and abattis. Tools had been procured for constructing bomb-proofs. Sand-bags and timbers were prepared and on the ground for the protection of the magazine. Gutters had been provided, (not for hand-grenades,) but for rolling eight-inch shells, which were filled and provided with a short fuze. Requisitions had been made for columbiads and additional mortars. The guns were kept constantly loaded, and details of men to serve them were made every evening at retreat. The letters I have referred to have done me great injustice and injury, and I call upon you to correct the impression they have created. I am not willing your readers should think that when intrusted with the command of an important post, I would neglect any means to protect and defend it.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, yours,

JNO. C. ROBINSON,
Captain Fifth Infantry U. S. A.

DETROIT, July 4, 1861.

FROM THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

THE OCCUPATION OF BALTIMORE—COMPANY G SENT TO JAIL—HOW INDEPENDENCE DAY WAS OBSERVED.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CITY JAIL, BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 4, 1861.

A letter written from the supposed location of Mahommed's coffin, "midway between Heaven and Earth," ought to attract a share of interest; and in the same ratio, why should not a letter written from the cupola of a prison share a copartnership in attention? Throwing aside the suspicion naturally attached to the writer's liberty of range, it possesses at least the merit of novelty. Nor is the suspicion decreased by the fact that the incarceration is not confined to the writer, but is shared by the whole of his Company. In spite of all doubts, the fact remains, that the right flank Company of the Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn is resting upon its laurels in the Baltimore City Prison!

We came here by easy and natural stages. It is an old lesson, that after the first downward step is taken, the descent is easy, and ultimately leads to "durance vile." We are an elegant illustration. We went virtuously to school at Annapolis, but unfortunately strayed into a lager-beer garden, and naturally reached the jail! Let those who would cry "How very improper!" listen. On last Sunday, a rumor reached the camp at Bellevue Garden—to which we removed after my last letter, (and a greater improvement on our sand-hill accommodations can hardly be imagined,) that a regiment of New-York troops *in transitu*, had been attacked by the Baltimoreans, and subsequently we were ordered to march into the city. In a drizzling, penetrating rain, on Monday morning, we were marched through the city, halting at "McKims' Hill," and surrounded a house owned by Marshal KANE, in which it was supposed a number of arms were concealed. The search was futile, however, as the arms had been removed, and after arresting a few Secessionists, one of whom was a negro, who turned an indescribable color from fear, it was deemed advisable to send Company "G" to hold a prominent secession Ward in view of contingencies. Thus we came to this spot, and were garrisoned in this prison, where we are prisoners in every sense of the term, save being confined in cells, as the discipline observed is of the strictest description, since every moment may call us out. While I touch the subject of discipline, let me mention a few facts in connection with the various reports sent home through the medium of the Press, of our "wretched condition," "insubordination," and general "state of mutiny." There never was a regiment in which some causes of complaint were not well founded, and a million of others unfounded. It is also a fact, that in the hasty formation of our regiment, some exceptional characters managed to produce trouble. The same remark will apply to every regiment that has yet advanced a banner towards the war. Badly executed plans of equipping, provisioning and directing troops, always produce an undue amount of complaint and misrepresentation. And it is due to the respect for superior officers, as well as the respect that each member should feel in his regiment, that he should be "sure of right" before attempting to publish it to a watchful public. Thus, all statements calculated to reflect upon officers, should be surely founded upon the known facts of injustice, for upon investigation it almost always occurs that the fault lies at other doors. In letters which have been published, we have been described as "in a state of mutiny;" that "thefts and drunkenness were allowed to go unpunished, save by, perhaps, a little extra guard duty, &c." Now, the facts are, that mismanagement has existed in the matter of food, but I have not yet heard of over 500 deaths from inanition.

True, that at times we have suffered from a lack of proper food, but the growls of the animal have never attained the dignity of a mutiny on this or any other protest. Companies have not been backward in expressing their hungry sentiments to their Captains, and in all cases that I have heard of, their grievances have been redressed. Mutiny, I need not say, is a serious matter, and when it occurs you may be certain that it will be summarily dealt with.

With regard to the offences usual in camps, I have not known of an instance that has not been, or will be, dealt with according to the gravity of the case. But a week ago, a man was drummed out of the regiment for insubordination, and ten minutes afterwards was received into another regiment. We should always remember that it ought to require an avalanche of injustice and wrong to open lips that should be closed to aught but a Nation's honor.

> "Theirs not to make reply,
> Theirs not to reason why,
> Theirs but to do or die."

The Fourth is with us. At 12 o'clock, we fired thirty-four salutes in honor of the past and the *inevitable future* galaxy of Confederate States. The stereotyped observance of reading the "Declaration" was observed by us, in the chapel of the prison; after which, Capt. THORNE made a few graceful remarks touching the kindness extended to us by Mr. WILLIAM A. WISONG, the kind and gentlemanly Warden, and the other officers. In return, Mr. W. responded, in a vein calculated to increase the egotism of the Brooklyn City Guard. This, with a song from one of our number, closed the outward observance of the day, since it was the request of Capt. THORNE that no member should ask for permission to leave the yard. How like a hand of iron underneath a glove of velvet a personal request operates on men, who respect their officers!

As I write, the sun-light crowns with glory the statue of that man, "first in war and first in the hearts of his countrymen," whose noble heart would have been torn with anguish at our shame in these degenerate days; and as he stands, immovable as fate, facing the clime which, in its blindness, has forgotten his teachings, one can but wonder how a city whose tutelary genius faces them when early dawn first blesses the earth, and whose illuminated life is an undying record of patriotism, truth and love for an undivided country, so clearly graven that those who run may read as in the palms of their hands, could prove false to every hope of the past. Now sweeping in graceful curves before that outstretched arm floats the emblem which is at once our nation's wedding-robe or shroud, and in the silent pose of that outstretched arm lies the *fiat* of Fate. Ah! for the future, that veil of Isis whom no mortal may lift.

A lady whose proclivities are decidedly Southern, remarked to an officer the other day, "You observe, Sir, that WASHINGTON faces us, but turns his back upon you of the North!" "True," he replied; "he is evidently admonishing the South!" The last that was seen of that lady, she was busily figuring on a barn door the number of advances made by JEFFERSON, the son of DAVIS towards Faneuil Hall! This jail was built in 1859, and is a beautiful piece of architecture. It is amusing to witness the perplexity of the loungers, whose curiosity freezes their noses against the bars. They evidently labor under the impression that the whole company has been shoplifting, and are suffering the usual penalty. Imagine a company drilled to snatch handkerchiefs, commanded by a modern Fagin! Everything to-day in Baltimore is as serene as a hen-pecked husband's contemplation of the tomb of his dear departed. Not even the ordinary smell of powder, or the accidents resulting; and in future years I predict that Baltimore, arising from the inert slumber of national purity, shaking from her robes the feudalism incident upon dense population, will afford the spectacle of a great people united in defence of those principles which will never die. E. M. B.,

Comp. G, Thirteenth Regt. N. Y. S. M.

ARMY AND NAVY MOVEMENTS.

Thirty-three regular men-of-war celebrated the Fourth of July on the American coast this year. This is the first time so large a naval fleet honored the day. Every full Commodore or flag-officer, fired a national salute. Off Fort Monroe, the *Minnesota*, *Cumberland*, *Roanoke* and *Santee*, all discharged at noon, with splendid effect. The *Niagara* at Pickens, the *Wabash* at Charleston, the *Mississippi* at Mobile, the *North Carolina* at New-York, the *Ohio* at Boston, the *Marion* at Portsmouth, and the *St. Lawrence* off Philadelphia, all made a Union demonstration, covering a very wide area.

This morning the week's recruiting reports will be handed in. Only 14 men were enlisted for the army, at the offices of the old regiments since Saturday. Those of the Twelfth, (new,) now open in Broadway and Yorkville, are equally unfortunate. In Boston, Rochester and Buffalo a similar falling off in recruiting for the regulars is experienced, owing, doubtless, to the increased energy with which the volunteers pick out military aspirants. Two detachments from provincial rendezvous have lately been added to Governor's Island. Lieut. DAVEN has relieved Lieut. COGGSWELL at the Chatham-street rendezvous, the latter having been made Lieutenant-Colonel of the Tammany Regiment.

Matters at the Navy-yard again look brisk. The steamboat *Eagle* came over on Friday evening. She is the "sister craft" of the *Mississippi*, whose arrival has been already announced. Henceforth, these vessels will be called the *Rhode Island* and *Connecticut*. They are over 1,500 tons burden, and will be commanded by Capt. WOODHULL and Lieut. TRENCHARD. Capt. GANSEVOORT has received instructions to prepare batteries for them.

The *Savannah*, 26, awaits her sailing orders, off the Battery. She has not yet been detailed for specific duty, and no one on board knows what part of the world he will be in six months hence. The *Richmond*, 14, late flag-ship of the Mediterranean Squadron, is about giving her crew a run on shore. Her propeller needs looking to, but cannot be touched without orders from head-quarters. The *Richmond* is the worst vessel of her class, built in compliance with the act of 1857. The *Harriet Lane's* new and altered armament is preparing fast, and will be finished soon. Her seams need some stuffing, and her bottom new sheeting. The steam gun-boat *Iroquois*, 6, is giving her ship's company liberty, and will sail from this port for the blockade in a few days. We believe that some of her officers and some of the *Richmond's* are suspected of being about to resign. The *Brandywine*, 50, is destined to be torn apart, Mr. WELLES' report implying that the late survey demonstrated her rottenness. There are those who think she is not half so worthless as craft recently bought at extraordinary prices and fitted up very elaborately. There are now over 2,000 men working in the yard, and the disbursements exceed $85,000 monthly. An extra force will be put on the new steam-sloop about the 20th. There are but a few sailors on board the *North Carolina*. The marine barracks contain about 100 men, under Maj. BREVOORT and Capt. DOUGHTY, and recruiting is slowly but steadily increasing their number. The gun-ground and ordnance-house approach completion, and will add to the appearance of the yard.

No important changes have been made in recruiting for the Navy. The entrance bounty to sailors is materially increased, and none but American citizens will be accepted. One of these measures tends to augment the *personnel* of the Navy; the other to lessen it. Over 128 men were obtained at the local offices here last week.

The burnt steamer *Cataline* turns out to have been owned by Mr. THURLOW WEED, Mr. FREEMAN and Mr. DICKINSON, who got a third party to have her chartered for $10,000 a month. Her loss entails $1,200 on Capt. PHILLIPS, $150 on her first engineer, $250 on her second engineer, (Mr. SIMMONS,) $250 on the purser, $300 on the steward, $2,500 on Dr. BRADLEY, being the amount of private property destroyed belonging to these gentlemen. The crew lost about $100 each.

The steam gun-boat *Albatross*, 6, sailed from Fortress Monroe, on July 3, for a cruise on the extreme Southern coast.

The bark *H. E. Spearing*, captured as a prize by the United States corvette *Brooklyn*, 14, off the mouth of the Mississippi, was released by Judge ALLEN, at Key West, on the 27th of June, there not being sufficient evidence to condemn her.

The sailing frigate *Sabine*, 50, which arrived at Portsmouth, from Fort Pickens, on the 3d inst., has been ordered under survey. She has on board 540 officers and men. The vessel will be at once refitted, manned and sent away. Capt. ADAMS will be detached.

The famous yacht *Wanderer* has sailed from Key West on United States blockade service.

The great Winans steam-gun is coming on to this City.

"TO WHAT BASE USES," &c.

The *Traveller* says that a letter received in Boston from Mobile states that Capt. WILSON, the commander of the brig [illegible] at the time she rescued and brought to Boston the passengers of the [illegible] burning steamship *Connaught*, is now fitting out at Mobile the pilot-boat *Florida* as a privateer. She will carry four broadside guns and one pivot gun. Capt. WILSON was for some time commander of the privateer *Calhoun*, of New-Orleans, which captured several Northern vessels.

FROM CAIRO.

The correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat* writes from Cairo, under date of July 1 and 2:

"We had several distinguished arrivals here on Saturday—Capt. PITCHER, of the regular service, who is commissioned to swear in those who reenlist for the war; also, Rev. Dr. HENRY W. BELLOWS, J. S. MUSSAY and J. S. NEWMAN, M. D.'s of the Commission of Inquiry and Advice of the sanitary interests of the United States forces; also, Dr. J. SYMONS, of the United States Army.

This Commission made on Saturday a perfect and thorough examination of all the quarters of the troops and the regimental brigade hospitals. They expressed themselves astonished and highly gratified with all the arrangements, and complimented highly the able corps of Surgeons; also the admirable condition of the brigade in bodily vigor and discipline.

On the same evening Gen. PRENTISS held a grand brigade review, in which over five thousand troops appeared and went through their different movements with the ease and precision of regulars. The visitors were loud in praise of their admirable appearance.

Dr. SYMONS remains to oversee the whole Medical Department of the brigade.

The Sanitary Commission left last evening on the train for the East.

Before leaving, Dr. BELLOWS, who is well known as one of the most able and eloquent divines of New-York, made an address to the officers and a large number of the soldiers, in front of the St. Charles Hotel. It was replete with eloquence and true patriotism, and had a marked effect. While he deplored the unhappy war which had torn so many from their homes and families to serve in their country's cause, yet in it he considered and contended that the soldiers of the North were engaged in a great and holy cause, in which they were as really serving the cause of God and their country as they would be if around their family altars and in their Churches on the Sabbath, and, though many of them might fall by disease and on the battle field; yet if faithful in this contest for the maintenance of the best and purest Government on the earth, their names would go down with honor and glory to the latest echo of history. He reviewed rapidly the causes of the treason of the South, the misleading of the masses of the Southern people by high traitors and politicians, and prophecied a speedy and successful termination of the war, and the triumph of the Union cause. It was a war of brothers against misled brothers, and he felt confident that when the Northern armies should march South, and meet them face to face, that by a firm but moderate and conciliatory course, that the mass of the South would become convinced that they were brothers, not the murderers, knaves and thieves that Southern demagogues had persuaded them they were, and would return to their allegiance.

After giving a fervent religious address to the troops, he gave them some excellent sanitary advice, counseling them to moderation in eating and drinking, and in the cooking of their food, also in regard to personal cleanliness. Disease killed far more men than the bullet or the sword, and too often disease was brought on by the personal neglect of the men themselves. He complimented the brigade briefly on their fine personal appearance, their admirable efficiency, and emphatically said that it was the finest and best brigade that he had yet seen, and that he should so represent it to the President and Cabinet that week. As to medical aid and every attention to their wants, they might rest assured they should have it.

The Government, by the great rebellion, had suddenly been caught in many things unprepared, yet every department was being rapidly systematized, and all causes of complaint would soon be removed.

Gen. PRENTISS received orders from Washington on Saturday, to hold his brigade in marching orders; also to proceed at once to muster into service all who were willing to reenlist for the three years' war, and to prepare to muster out of service those who would not, and recruit in their places. This work will commence immediately.

Yesterday afternoon, Capt. PITCHER mustered into service the three remaining companies of the Eighteenth Regiment, all the other companies having before reenlisted. On the Fourth of July a grand review of the troops will take place, when they will be addressed by Gen. PRENTISS, who feels confident that four-fifths of the brigade will remain.

There is but little doubt but that the troops will receive their money this week, as Gov. YATES is in New-York negotiating for the money. It is truly hoped that this matter will not be delayed, as it would be a great impetus to the troops to get their pay, as many of their families are really suffering. Every possible exertion should be made by the State to keep this splendid brigade in service, and they can keep them by paying them and promising them some actual fighting."

A LOYAL OFFICER.

Major T. S. TWISS, United States Indian Agent, Upper Platte, N. T., writes as follows to his daughter in Troy:

"I have long entertained the opinion that the institution of Slavery was an incubus on the advance of civilization, and a fatal bar to the progress of civil and religious liberty, as we of the North are taught to believe. Nevertheless, you know I have always stood by the South, in support of her rights under the Constitution—those sacred compacts and compromises of our revolutionary patriots. But when the South take the course of secession, and try to stab the Constitution so fatally, I say good bye, my Southern friends; you compel me to draw the sword to preserve that Constitution, and fight you as my most deadly enemies. You throw to the winds all of those sacred compromises by which you were guaranteed possession and enjoyment of your *peculiar* institutions. You have violated the compact, and shall no longer have those guarantees which our forefathers gave, in order to a more perfect Union, and which you so ruthlessly cast aside. We fight for the *right* and shall be victorious over you, and when you are exhausted by this civil war, peace will ensue; but there *will be no more compromise on the question of human freedom*. We will neither acknowledge nor recognize the right of any State or people to hold a race, black or white, in bondage. This buying and selling *labor* is no longer to be tolerated among Christians. You must not be angry, Southern brothers, because we demand these terms; you may call us Abolitionists in vain. We are none of that; we advocate the rights of human freedom, and will make no more compromises on that question—for you have rashly and recklessly destroyed your guarantees. Look to yourselves! We are for human progress and liberty.

These are some of my thoughts, and you know very well that I have never, and do not now, entertain one idea of the Abolition doctrine. I have lived, I shall die a conservative Democrat, more Southern at heart and in feelings than Northern; but always and under all circumstances a true patriot. True, I am now in a most hopeless Democratic minority, but that matters not. I still enjoy liberty of thought and action, and am prepared and ready to fight for the *United States* against all enemies, wherever they may be found. I will do battle for the Stars and Stripes—that emblem of our nationality beneath whose glorious folds I was born and educated, within whose sacred embrace I hope, and wish, and trust to die."

THE ENEMY'S BOMBS.

The Troy *Times* says:

"Among the instruments of death fired at our forces from the enemy's rifled cannon at the battle of Great Bethel, was a large percussion shell of a new pattern, which failed to explode, and was borne from the field by our forces as a trophy of war. It was kept for some time at Camp Hamilton, and finally sent as a present to WM. E. HAGAN, of this city. Its outside appearance has already been described in the papers. Of course, it was supposed to be filled with combustibles, and spectators gazed on it with that kind of awe inspired by chained tigers, or high-pressure steam engines.

But it was determined to solve the mystery, and the shell was sent to the United States Arsenal, for the purpose of having a *hari kari* Japanese process performed upon it, and thus ascertain the contents, just as we open a book for the same purpose. The Arsenal employes approached the dangerous plaything with some trepidation, and performed the unscrewing of the percussion tip with fear and trembling. Carefully they proceeded, and slowly the outer wrappers of the missile came off. And then came a surprise, and then ensued a laugh. The dangerous shell that was to have burst with such terrible effect, was found to be filled with *rice*. There was a sufficiency of the Southern staple in the shell to furnish seed for a plantation. If all the other shells thrown by the valiant Confederate forces are filled with a similarly harmless "explosive," they will not do much execution, except on a direct fire. Our soldiers should be informed of this discovery."

THE HORRORS OF WAR.

The Norfolk (Va.) *Day Book* says:

"We learn that on Thursday last, two of the dead bodies of LINCOLN's men were found in the woods, in the neighborhood of the Bethel battle ground, in a state of decomposition. They were traced out by means of the buzzards hovering over the spot. One of the corpses had in his haversack a quarter of a baked shoat. It is supposed they had crawled away from the scene of battle after being wounded, and died on the spot on which they were discovered. From their uniforms, it is presumed they were members of the Zouave Regiment. It is said that all along the road from Bethel to Hampton, a most intolerable stench prevails, and that from the appearance of the buzzards circling round about, there must be numbers of putrefying carcasses in the woods."

NEW-ORLEANS IN A TUMULT.

The New-Orleans *Crescent*, of the 24th, contains several dispatches from Mississippi City, Pass Christian, Ocean Springs—all on the coast between the mouths of the Mississippi and Mobile—which seem to have thrown New-Orleans into a perfect tumult of excitement. From these dispatches, we learn that a National steamer, three smaller vessels, and tender, were inside of Ship Island; that the Sound was vigorously blockaded; that the mailboat to Mobile was fired at eight times, and obliged to put back to New-Orleans; that three schooners had been taken, etc., etc. If SCOTT would send his whole fleet to threaten different portions of the Gulf coast, the rebels would have something else to do than feed on the fat and enjoy the cool breezes of Virginia. The Cotton States caused the war; let them enjoy some of the damage and discomforts it occasions. A few landings on South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama coasts would bring BEAUREGARD's army scampering home again to keep down their own slaves.

WHAT PETER CARTWRIGHT SAYS.

From the St. Louis Central Christian Advocate.

Brother MASLIN: I send you a five dollar bill on a Missouri bank, which you will credit to my account. Alas! for Illinois; our money is nearly all dead in our pockets. You should have had all I owe you, but the rags died on my hands. If your own money is dead, bury it and preach its funeral sermon, but do not charge the expenses to me, but to the Secessionists. I hope Gen. LYON will catch Tory JACKSON, and hang him on the first tree he comes to. Union men ought to arm themselves from head to heels, and shoot down every traitor they come to. If God will have mercy on me, I would rather die than that this glorious Government should be overthrown. If we must be destroyed, I hope the Lord will do it, and not give us into the power of tories. The army worm is making a dreadful sweep of our meadows, wheat and corn. We are threatened with drouth here. We have had no rain for four weeks. If the Union men need help to kill traitors, call on Illinois. We can send you twenty thousand good men and true. Rivers of blood will flow, but this Union must stand, though the heavens fall.

PETER CARTWRIGHT.

PLEASANT PLAINS, Monday, June 17, 1861.

TERROR AT THE SOUTH.

The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* says:

"A gentleman just arrived from Washington, describes having met there a lady who has recently come there from her home near Columbia, South Carolina, and who gave him a terrible picture of the condition of affairs there. After getting to Norfolk, she was detained there for more than two weeks, but finally got away in the last steamer that came with refugees, under a flag of truce.

The lady, although young, has grown gray during the last six months, in consequence of the constant terror in which she had lived. She says that all the men have been obliged to leave their homes and plantations for the military service, and the women and children have been left nearly defenceless. She had herself learned to shoot with gun and pistol, for the sake of self-defence, although formerly dreading the mere sight of firearms. The negroes show a most discontented disposition, and when ordered to do work, do it with sullen, reluctant manner, and with scowling looks that alarm those around them.

There had been seven attempted insurrections of negroes in her vicinity, and there were constant apprehensions of a more formidable one that could not be suppressed without terrible scenes. The accounts she gives of the scarcity, the high prices, and the universal alarm and suffering, are terrible. She says the men that have gone to fight in the Confederate service are armed with every variety of weapon, but all are equally bent on making a determined resistance to the National Government. Although her interests and property are at the South, she considers herself fortunate in getting to Washington, and having over her the protection of the Stars and Stripes."

AN IMPORTANT ORDINANCE.

The Virginia State Convention has passed the following ordinance; yeas 58, nays 27:

Be it ordained, That the payment of the interest upon the bonds of the State now the property of the United States, or held by it in trust, or which are now the property of a citizen or corporation of said Government, or of any State adhering thereto, shall be suspended during the existing war; and for the purpose of ascertaining the bonds so owned, the Commissioners of the sinking fund shall cause such interrogations as they may prescribe to be answered under oath. The interest on said bonds, except those held as aforesaid, and the sterling bonds payable in London, shall be paid in at the Treasury, and not elsewhere, in currency.

Fire in West Castleton, Vt.

WEST CASTLETON, Sunday, July 7.

A large barn, 100 feet long by 45 wide, with 7 horses, several wagons, carriages, harnesses and other property, belonging to the West Castleton Railroad and Slate Company, was entirely consumed last Saturday morning about 1 o'clock. Loss estimated at $2,000. The barn was insured for $800. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. A colored boy, 14 years of age, perished in the flames.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Saturday, July 6.

FLOUR dull and heavy. WHEAT firm and ½c. higher; sales at 58c.@59c., for No. 1, and 55c.@56c. for No 2, in store. CORN dull and ½c. lower; sales at 21½c., in store, for mixed. OATS steady. *Receipts*—3 500 bbls. Flour, 42,000 bushels Wheat, 167,000 bushels Corn, 320,000 bushels Oats. FREIGHTS steady, at 6½c. on Wheat to Buffalo. Exchange on New-York ½c. ₩ cent discount for gold.

ALBANY, Saturday July 6—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT—no sales. CORN lower; sales, 20,000 bush., partly on private terms, and the balance at 41½c. afloat, and in car lots at 42c.@43c. OATS steady, at 27¼c.@27½c. for Western; no sales of State. WHISKY—Sales 180 bbls. at 15¼c. Received by Central Railroad for Boston—817 bbls. Flour, 50 bbls. Whisky. For New-York—2,116 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Wheat, 150 bbls. Whisky, 20 cases and 86 hhds. Tobacco. Shipped by tows to New-York July 5—3 350 bushels Corn, 6,000 bush. Rye, 108,900 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Saturday, July 6.

FLOUR unsettled and drooping; sales 800 bbls., closing at $4 25 for Fancy. WHEAT—Market decidedly flat; no sales. CORN dull and lower; sales 7,300 bushels Illinois at 34c. CANAL FREIGHTS steady at 28c. on Flour, 8c. on Wheat, 7c. on Corn to New-York. *Lake Imports*—1,135 bbls. Flour, 91,700 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Barley. *Exports*—2 771 bbls. Flour, 45,600 bushels Wheat, 13,800 bushels Corn, 4,800 bushels Oats, 3,800 bushels Rye.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 35 | Sun sets..... 7 33 | Moon sets... 8 01

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 06 | Gov. Island.. 8 55 | Hell Gate...10 17

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, July 7.

Arrived.

Steamer Boston, Crocker, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Charmer, (of Boston,) Lucas, from Key West.

Bark Helena, (Bal.,) Knudten, Rio Janeiro May 23, via Hampton Roads July 2, with coffee to George Westfeldt, Hallett & Co. Was bound to Richmond, and was ordered off by the U. S. ship Minnesota.

Bark Helen, (of Baltimore,) Johnson, Rio Janeiro June 2. June 2 passed bark Moneynich, bd. in.

Bark Aeronaut, Prince, Turks Island June 27, with salt to John M. Smith's Sons.

Brig T. B. Wattson, (of Philadelphia,) Munday, Puerto Cabello June 21, in ballast to Dallett & Bliss.

Brig Nellie, (Br.,) Snellgrove, Lingan, C. B., 21 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Euphemia, Bayley Ponce, P. R., June 23, with sugar to S. W. Lewis & Co. The brig E. A. Reed, of Hartford, Crane, sld. for New-York a few ds. previously.

Schr. Trenton, Smith, Trenton, N. J., with clay pipe for Hartford, Conn.

Schr. Flora (Br.) Wallace, Palermo 51 ds., with fruit to Geo Bullep.

Schr. Alma, (Br.,) Elderkin, Windsor, N. S, 14 ds., with plaster, to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. M. Valor, Jr., Roberts, Hartford, in ballast, for Port Ewen.

Schr. Tillie E. Anderson, Dighton, with plaster, for Poughkeepsie.

Schr. Emma and Ellen, Brewer, Hartford, in ballast, for Albany.

Schr. James W. Lawrence, Tuttle, Norwich, in ballast.

Schr. E. M. Welles, Welles, Hartford, for Rondout, in ballast.

Schr. Diamond, Conklin, Port Jefferson, for Port Ewen.

Schr. Perrin Cawl, Smith, Elizabethport, with coal, for Salem.

Schr. New Regulus Ball, Providence, 2 ds.

Schr. N. Tyler, Hunter, Bristol, in ballast.

Schr. John H. Jones, Jones, New Haven, 2 ds.

Schr. Telegraph, Corson, Egg Harbor with wood.

Schr. Yankee Boy, Bisley, Hartford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ada Ames, Ames, Vinalhaven 7 ds., with stone.

Schr. J. F. Durfee, Davis, Fall River 2 ds.

Schr. B. D. Pitts, Buchanan, Bridgeport 2 ds., stone.

Schr. R. B. Smith, Sumner, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. Hepzivah, Small, New Haven 2 ds.

Sloop Oregon, Rhodes, Providence 2 ds., with mdse.

Sloop Index, Nash, Providence, for Albany.

WIND—During the day, from S. S. E.

Sailed.

July 6—Steamship Suwannee, for Wilmington, Del. Ships Conway, (Br.,) London; Atlas, (Br.,) for Glasgow; Black Sea, Rotterdam; France, Havre; Mary Goodell, Buenos Ayres; Charter Oak, Havre; Wm. Tapscott, Liverpool. Barks Alliance, (Br.,) Gloucester; Jasper, Genoa; Jenny Pitts, St. Thomas; Fortuna, M., (Aus.,) Dublin; Eberhard, (Brem.,) Bremen; Sylfenlove, (Nor.,) Lisbon; Anna Logan, (Br.,) Cardiff; Carl Johann, (Swed.,) Gloucester. Brig Sarah, (Br.,) Halifax.

Miscellaneous.

Capt. Bennett, Wrecking Agent, left last evening in the steamer Francis Skiddy, with two steam pumps to the assistance of the steamer New World, sunk near New Baltimore.

Spoken, &c.

Linda Stewart—bark, hence for St. Jago, June 30, lat. 30, lon. 70.

Ocean Queen—schr., of New London, all well, fish slack, July 1, on George's Banks.

Wenona—bark, from Philadelphia for Havana, June 30, lat. 29, lon. 71 38.

Foreign Ports.

At Rio Janeiro, June 2, barks Pyrmont, [illegible], arr. May 31; Flying Cloud, Clemens, from Wilmington, N. C., arr. May 31; Kedron and Abigail, from Richmond, arr. June 2.

At Puerto Cabello, June 21, barks [illegible], Dill, for Philadelphia June 23; brig Betsy and [illegible], Roberts, for Hamburg June 22.

At Ponce, P. R., June 22, schr. Mohawk, [illegible], Baltimore, arr. June [illegible].

At Turks Island, June 27, schr. [illegible], for Holmes' Hole for orders.